A. L. Bancroft & Co
721 Market Street

The Yolo Democrat.

VOL. VI. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1873. NO. 41.

The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months.....2 00
" three months.....1 00

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A liberal discount made from above rates to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Legal advertising at rates established by law.

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☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

L. MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

JEWELER.

Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

Main Street, Woodland:

Has the Largest Assortment of

Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Earrings, etc.

Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the

Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. au15-3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

G. W. GREENE,

MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Capital Hotel, Woodland, is the place to find an assortment in the above lines. An inspection of my stock is respectfully requested.

Besides a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods, I have all the Public School, College and Text Books required; also Religious and Miscellaneous Works, Music, Books, etc.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

AGENCY OF THE

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

je6-3m

CAPITAL HOTEL,

A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,

Cor. Main and First streets,

WOODLAND,

YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on his own hands, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renova ed Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. je20-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. jy25-3m

CRAFT HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

FRANK FRARY, Proprietor.

Everything new and modern in style. The table will be furnished with the best in the market. Meals will be furnished and the house kept

On the European Plan.

Mr. Furniss, who is retained by the proprietors, is a successful and popular caterer to the public wants, and will give entire satisfaction to all who favor the Craft Hotel with their patronage.

Terms Reasonable.

☞ Free conveyance to and from the cars. je20 tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL!

This well-known house, (formerly known as the Hunter House) has been re-opened by

O. B. WESTCOTT,

Who will keep it as a First-Class Hotel, personally superintending its management. The public can be accommodated with Board and Lodging by the day or week, at reasonable rates.

☞ The house has been thoroughly renovated throughout, is supplied with Good Beds, and the Table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

O. B. WESTCOTT, Proprietor.

Woodland, July 30th, 1872. jy18-3m

WM. TELL RESTAURANT

AND

LODGING HOUSE.

Board and Lodging $6 per week. Single rooms 50 cents per night.

Every attention will be paid to the patrons of this House, and the cooking will be under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

Best French Claret and California Wines, Cigars, etc., etc.

my30-3m HENRY RICKER.

Don't Read This!

If you do you will be sure to go to the store

—OF—

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.,

—AND—

Spend Your Last Dollar

In buying those

CHEAP GOODS

We are selling so rapidly

To Satisfy Our Creditors.

We must raise

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN NINETY DAYS!

And in order to do it we will Sell our Goods

—AT—

LESS THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY!

WE HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gros Grain Silks,
Japanese Silks,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lawns,
Crape Pique,
Plain Pique,

JAPANESE POPLINS

—AND—

CHINESE GRASS CLOTH!

A Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery

—AND—

UNDERWEAR!

OUR CLOTHING

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Departments contain the Most Fashionable and Complete Assortment in town.

A Full Stock of

DOMESTIC GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

ETC., ETC.

☞ All persons indebted to us are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

au22-3m JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO

BOOT and SHOE

STORE!

The undersigned have just opened the store formerly occupied by Mr. S. HYMAN) with a fine and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Which they will sell at the most reasonable prices.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER!

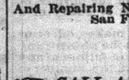
And Repairing Neatly Done at the Lowest San Francisco Prices.

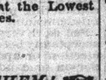
☞ *CALL AND TRY THEM!* ☜

L. KAMINSKY & Co.,

my30-3m WOODLAND, YOLO CO.

Announcement to the Public!





A. J. WELLS, J. SOVEREIGN, C. L. BEACH.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & COMPANY,

(SUCCESSORS TO ELLIOTT BROS.)

Having leased the building known as "Elliott's Carriage and Wagon Manufactory," will continue the business in all its branches, including

CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING,

BLACKSMITHING,

HORSESHOEING AND GENERAL JOBBING!

The members of this new firm are all old hands at the business, and understand thoroughly every department. MR. SOVEREIGN has been for several years past in the same line at Knight's Landing, and MR. BEACH is well-known as an experienced hand at the business in Woodland, while MR. WELLS is a good mechanic recently from the East.

A complete stock of New Materials has been purchased, selected with great care, especially for this market.

We respectfully invite the patronage of the public, warrant all work as represented, and shall charge only reasonable prices.

We are Agents for the Bain Wagons, the World Mowre and the Hill Gang Plow, a supply of which will be kept on hand. Call and leave your orders.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & CO.

WOODLAND, May 1st, 1873. au8-3m

Bynum & Strong,

COR. ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET AND
FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of Stationery,

—CONSISTING OF—

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS,

ETC., ETC.

A Fine Stock

—OF—

TOBACCO and CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.

jy18-3m

YOLO COUNTY

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

READ & WELCH, Proprietors.

In this establishment can be found anything under the head of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

—INCLUDING—

BOOTS, SHOES

HATS, CAPS,

Trunks, Valises, Knives,

POCKET BOOKS, COMBS,

And a list of

OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS T MENTION.

P.S.—Call for the best genuine home-made

BUCK GLOVES!

au22

Lumber Dealers,

ATTENTION!

PIONEER LUMBER YARD!

R. H. NEWTON & CO.,

Have constantly on hand, at their Lumber Yard, near the old Railroad Depot, Woodland, every kind of

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Eastern Lumber, Doors, Windows, Sash, Blinds, Fence Posts, Laths, Shingles, Shakes, etc., in great quantity and variety. Also,

Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, Hair, etc.

je20-3m R. H. NEWTON & CO.

NEW BARBER SHOP!

WOODLAND THE BEST PLACE AFTER ALL!

The undersigned, after an absence of several months, has returned to Woodland and opened a Barber shop in the new building immediately

In Front of the College,

MAIN STREET,

Where he invites his old friends and the public to call upon him.

I thoroughly understand the Tonsorial Art in all its branches, and respectfully invite a share of the patronage of the people o Woodland and vicinity.

jy25-3m THEODORE SCHUMACKER

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!

The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

At the Old Stand on Main St.,

(OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

J. K. SMITH.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. je7-3m

POULTRY AND EGGS!

The undersigned is prepared to buy all kinds of Poultry and Fresh Eggs, for which he will pay the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH.

Office—In A. Griggs' Grocery Store,

MASONIC BLOCK, MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

jy18-3m JOHN J. FRIGGENS.

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. au15

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in Odd Fellows' Building, Woodland, Cal. au15-3m

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

COURT COMMISSIONER FOR YOLO CO.

Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. au8-3m

DR. E. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. au8-3m

DR. D. D. HARNESS,

HOMEOPATHIST AND VISITING PHYSICIAN,

May be found day or night at his rooms in the Craft House, when not engaged out professionally. Consultations held in Craft House Parlors. Disease treated by specific medication without the injurious action of mercury and other drug poisons. Diseases of Women and Children a speciality. jy18-3m

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County, Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. jy11-3m

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. jy11-3m

DR. A. FOUCH,

PHYSICIAN AND OBSTETRICIAN,

Is permanently located in Knight's Landing, Yolo County.

RESIDENCE—N.E. Cor. of Fourth and R.R. streets—(house formerly occupied by Dr. Mitchel.)

☞ Orders left at Glasscock's Drug Store will receive prompt attention. je20-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. je20-3m

J. C. BALL,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. je20-3m

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office, over Nickelsburg's store. Residence, Front street, immediately west of College Chapel. je13-3m

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

OFFICE—In Odd-Fellows' Block, corner of First and Main streets, Woodland.

RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. je13-3m

P. H. SIBLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. je13-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Etc.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; now located at Davisville, Cal. je13-3m

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank,

je13] SACRAMENTO. [3m

GILES E. SILL,

NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT,

Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story,) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. je13

REMOVAL.

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. je6

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office No. 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. je6-3m

DR. C. P. GETTIER,

DENTAL ROOMS, BANK BUILDING, MAIN ST (Over Frost & Bush's Law Office.)

Dental Surgery in all cases skillfully performed. Diseases of the mouth and offensive breath cured. Mechanical Dentistry done in the best style of the art. Teeth Extracted without Pain. All Operations Warranted. my30-3m

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500,000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

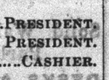
Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. je6

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.



The undersigned having permanently located in Woodland, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. He is prepared to do work in the best style, such as

Graining, Marbling, Sign-Painting, Kalsomining, Etc.

None but the best materials used in my work.

Also, Sole Agents in Yolo County for W. S. READ & CO'S

UNIVERSAL LIQUID SLATING

FOR BLACKBOARDS.

Old Boards Repaired, and new ones put up on Plaster or Wood.

E. HOERNLEIN.

☞ Office and Paint Shop adjoining Perry's Blacksmith Shop, First street, one door south of Odd Fellows' Block. au22-3m

In Good Condition.

[From the San Francisco Daily Examiner.]

It must be extremely mortifying to those Radical doctors who have made so many post mortem examinations of the supposed cadaver of the Democratic party, and solemnly pronounced its life extinct, to find it now risen and stretching out its mighty arms all over the country with a giant's strength, and proclaiming itself in better condition than ever before since the halcyon days of "Buck and Breck." The grand old party of the people, in its heart and lungs, its head and limbs, and its massive trunk, is sound and vigorous, full of the haleness and lustiness of its virginal youth. Irritating indeed must it be to the Administration party to find the cadaveric frigidity of the Democracy turning into an intense heat threatening to swallow up in the fire of renewed action the corrupt faggots of the opposition. Our Radical brethren thought the disastrous campaign of last Fall had sounded the last knell of the Democratic party, as an organization, but the uprising now going on throughout the land proves that its principle of vitality is stronger than the foes of its own household and stronger than the foes outside of it. It has survived the morbid influence of the Greeley campaign, and standing on its own merits, is marching forth with firm, elastic step to assured victory in the coming Fall elections.

Truth is invincible, and the Democratic party is the embodiment of truth. It is also uncompromising; oppugnant to temporising or expedientital measures; consistent to its first principles; patient, enduring and confident amid disaster. By the illustration of these axioms in its whole career, the Democratic party has proved its right to the title of champion of the truth and defender of the faith of the republic. To every candid mind it should seem clear that the only way by which the Democratic party can hope for, merit, and command success, is by a steadfast adherence to those political doctrines it has always taught and enforced, subject only to such modifications as the course of events may have rendered necessary. In essentials, our party can yield nothing without jeopardling its best interests. In non essentials, it may make concessions without impairing its strength, or subjecting itself to the charge of temporizing. The doctrine of expediency has proved a delusion and a snare to all who were allured by it. That party in politics which has the courage of its convictions will be most certain to win its way to popular favor. To stoop to conquer, implies tricks and subterfuge, and no man or set of men can practice such arts, even in a good cause, without a loss of popular esteem. But no party, however good its principles may be, can hope to have the confidence and secure the cordial support even of its own members, whose leaders seek to control it in their own selfish interests, and where those who are foisted upon them as its representatives are of an inferior grade of ability, of doubtful honesty, or of equivocal antecedents.

In this respect the Democratic party, both in California and elsewhere, may derive a salutary lesson from the condition into which the Radical party has fallen. The Radical organization, to use the language of an able contemporary, the Baltimore *Gazette*, has flourished for years on cant, and falsehood, and chicane; on the passions that the war engendered, and the opportunities for plunder that the war gave. It has sunk, year by year, deeper in the slough of corruption. Its "Christian Statesmen" have been convicted of most heinous crimes against honesty, of bribe-taking and giving, falsehood, perjury, of voting for and participating in the back-pay steal—aided and abetted by the President himself.

In our own State the Radical party is completely in the hands of railway monopolists, and its leaders in Congress are reputed to be in their employ. Its entire organization is under the control of Messrs. Carr and Stanford, and it has ostracised a Governor elected by its votes, because he has dared to assert himself in opposition to the tyranny of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The Railway company found no difficulty in gaining mastery of the Radical organization; but when it invaded the sanctuary of the Democracy it found itself unable to overwhelm the strong virtue of the masses, who have risen as one man and routed the whole Railroad crew, horse, foot and dragoons.

Throughout the Union numbers of the Radical officials are acknowledged defaulters, who have pursued their depredations for the most part with impunity, while those who have been caught and convicted have been pardoned by Grant. It is this prevalence of corruption in the Radical party that is making its downfall sure. We believe the masses of that party to be honest men, following blind and wicked guides. They are beginning to feel the scandal of these doings, and before long will make that feeling manifest. The restiveness of the Republicans of the West under the burdens of a high protective tariff, and the action of the farmers who have organized themselves into Granges in search of redress, are signs and portents that in any forecast of the political future cannot be disregarded. They indicate a breaking up of the dominant party that has ruled and rioted for so long a period. If the Democracy are wise, they will review thoughtfully the cause of the decadence of the opposition party, and benefiting by the moral it conveys, strive to keep themselves pure and free from fault. They may also take to heart and profit by the reflection that the measure of a party's strength, not less than its perfect unity in action, lies in the quality of its leaders. If the leaders are men of capacity and integrity, the principles they are put forward to represent will acquire new lustre from their advocacy. If, on the contrary, they be men of small intellectual calibre, or of doubtful honesty, their occupancy of positions they are unworthy to fill will taint the party itself, and sooner or later bring it into disrepute. We are proud to be able to say, in this State of California, that the leaders of our party are men of honor, capacity and inflexible integrity, and that the candidates put forward by us at this time can be relied upon in all contests to remain faithful to the interests of the people, especially in their fight against the aggressions of the railroad tyrants.

THE State Fair will commence at Sacramento September 15th and continue six days.

How Does Dudley Stand?

It seems to be very hard to get a definite expression from J. M. Dudley, Republican candidate for State Senator in this District, as to how he stands on the important questions of the day; but the man who nowadays expects to run for public office *must* show his hand if he expects to be voted for. To show how Dudley evades direct questions, we copy the following from the *Vallejo Daily Independent*:

When J. M. Dudley had finished the delivery of his speech at Maine Prairie, on the 14th inst., a gentleman arose and propounded the following question?

"How do you stand on the United States Senatorial question?"

Dudley—"The Senatorial question; why, I—I—I made a statement, I believe, on that subject to the Convention. Are you a voter in this county?"

Gentleman—No, sir; I am a voter from Yolo County, and am interested in this question, and would like to know who your preference is—if you have no objections to *name* HIM.

Dudley—Oh, certainly, I have no objections.

Then Dudley exhibited the greatest mental confusion and embarrassment, but succeeded in screening the question behind an array of glittering generalities and left the stand without having named the man he would favor for that high and exalted position in case he should be elected.

On another occasion, and since the Benicia meeting, in a private conversation, Mr. Dudley was questioned as to his preference for U. S. Senator, when he answered: "The people know how I stand." "Well, sir," remarked the voter, "I am one of the people, and I don't know. Will you tell *me* who you will vote for for that office?" Dudley's response was short, but to the point: "No, sir!" Coward as he is, under the Sargent lash he dare not proclaim for whom he will vote. Tool of the ring, he can vote only as instructed, and by special directions. Out on such a man. The people will have none of him. He is politically dead now, and will be buried so deep on election day as to prevent his carcass, from becoming still more offensive to the people.

Prospects of Success.

There is every reason to believe that the Democrats will carry the State this year and have a clear majority in the Legislature. The indications all point that way. The party is united except in one or two counties where the selfishness of a few office-seekers has produced a division. There is no reason for division among Democrats, because upon the one great and all-absorbing question of the day—opposition to monopolies—they are so nearly a unit as to make a division upon it practically impossible. Their only representative in Congress has been true to them and their principles, and has made a record of which any Democrat may well feel proud. They have other good men equally as true, and there is no cause of division or necessity of going outside the party to find a candidate to fitly represent the people. Hence the party is practically a unit and the people stand together in support of their tickets. Among the Republicans the case is different. The party is composed of two elements—railroad and anti-railroad—and they are, so to speak, at daggers' points. There is no possible chance to harmonize these conflicting elements. They hate each other intensely. The anti-railroad element is wedded to Booth and will trust no one else. The railroad element will not support Booth under any circumstances. In many counties these elements are openly at war with each other. In others, as in Butte, there is a smothered feeling that will find expression through the secret ballot. It is always the case that family quarrels are bitter and uncompromising. It is so in this case, and either wing of the party would prefer to see the Democrats elected rather than their opponents in their own party. The Independent movement is essentially Republican. It was gotten up to afford an opportunity to the anti-monopoly Republicans to give practical expression to their views without coming over entirely and at once to the Democracy. It is composed of Republicans and Democrats in the ratio of nine to one. Where it is organized it will draw off enough Republicans to make the triumph of the Democracy easy and certain. Where it controls the organization, enough will be so disgusted as to refuse to vote at all or cast their votes for the Democratic ticket to make the latter successful. We feel confident that the Democrats are about to win a sweeping victory. It cannot be otherwise. We shall not only elect our entire ticket in Butte, but have a large majority in the next Legislature.—*Butte Record.*

SINGULAR OMISSION.—It is a remarkable fact, says the *Butte Record*, that Governor Booth did not so much as allude to the great Chinese question in his carefully prepared address delivered at the Bolters' meeting in San Francisco, Tuesday evening. Notwithstanding it is occupying the public mind, in San Francisco more particularly, almost as much as the railroad question, he didn't so much as give it the briefest allusion. There is but one way to account for this singular conduct. The Governor must have felt that his opinions on the subject were not in harmony with the wishes of the people and that the less he had to say about it the better for him.

FOR U. S. SENATOR.—H. E. McCune, in his Suisun speech, boldly declared that he would support no man for U. S. Senator who was not an avowed anti-monopolist and anti-railroad man, one who did not belong to the railroad managers and could not be bought—a defender of the people and their rights and their interests. Dudley will support the nominee of the Republican caucus, and that will be controlled by railroad influences. Voters, bear this in mind on election day.

AN ENIGMA.—Dudley says Vallejo is an enigma that he can't decipher—it is past all finding out. On the 3 I of September, says the Vallejo *Independent*, Dudley and his co-laborers will learn to their sorrow that Vallejo is with the country against corrupt rulers and would-be dictators, and chronic officeholders and office seekers.

The President and the Back-Salary Steal.

Recently, the Labor Reform Convention composed of workingmen was in session at Lowell, Massachusetts, and among others adopted a resolution that that Convention of workingmen looked upon the recent Congressional Salary grab as a clear steal, and consider those who voted therefor, and also the President who lobbied for and signed the bill, as plunderers, more worthy of the penitentiary than of public trust. This is the most severe denunciation of the "Back Salary Steal" we have yet seen. The language is strong and very expressive, but it is only the honest expression of what others are more meatly mouthed about. We don't say that the back-salary stealers ought to go to the State Prison, but we do say they ought to go home and remain there. From the foregoing resolution the country learns something concerning the President that it did not know before, to wit: that he lobbied for the bill. It was a most unseemly sight when the Chief Magistrate of this great people, chosen as their representative, descended from the pedestal of honor upon which the people placed him, and condescended to beg Congressmen to not only double his salary for the future, but give him double pay for the time he has already served. This beggar President, with perhaps a million dollars given him in presents of various kinds, haunting the lobbies and committee rooms of the Capital, crying, "Give, give," like the horse-leech's daughter, was a spectacle for the civilized world. It was a humiliation to this great and proud people, and we do not wonder that the workingmen, feeling the disgrace keenly, denounce it in harsh terms. There have been instances of ingratitude on the part of governments and people. The great Roman General Belisarius, after winning many glorious victories for the Roman Empire was compelled to beg in the streets of the Capital city in his old age. This was a reproach to the Government, but the case is different with President Grant. The gratitude of the people has rained down gold, and houses, and horses, and lands and honors. He has been made rich and been buried beneath the honors which have been heaped upon him. Such a man, so honored, begging for more pay in the lobbies of the Capitol! If it was wrong for poor weak vessels, like Sargent and Coghlan and Houghton, to yield to the entreaties of the President and vote for this infamous bill, what should be thought of the President himself?—*Daily Butte Record.*

DON'T SEE IT IN THAT LIGHT.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks the Democratic party is an obstacle to the successful opposition to the Aministration, and that it should step aside and make room for something else. Whereupon the New York *Express* savagely remarks that the Democratic party don't see it in that light. The Democratic party has been beaten at four Presidental elections, but it was before that successful in more than four times four elections. In 1812 the Federalists formed a coalition with Republicans to elect DeWitt Clinton, a disciple of Jefferson, to the Presidency. They, too, were beaten in the four Presidential contests previous to 1812, and tried to regain power by running Clinton, a Republican, against Madison, a regular Republican candidate. Clinton brought out a large body of Republicans, but an equally important class of Federalists refused to vote for him, and the coalition failed of success. The Federal party received its death wound in 1812; but in 1816 ran Rufus King—Federalist—against James Monroe, Republican. Mr. King received only one-seventh of the votes, and the Federalists, as a national party, were destroyed forever.

THE EARLY RAINS.—The early rains in the southern parts of the State and in the State of Nevada indicate with great certainty that the rainy season will commence early. This might naturally be expected, since the last rainy season closed some two months earlier than usual. Farmers should heed the warning these rains have given them and be in readiness. Let the fall work be closed up as rapidly as possible, so as to commence putting in the next year's crop as soon as the soil is in readiness to work. Those farmers who have summer fallowed their lands may begin to sow at any time when the soil is not too cloddy. We do hope the lessons of the past in regard to the advantages of early sowing will be more generally acted upon this year than heretofore. Let the work commence in earnest as soon as it is possible, and push things until it is done, and well done. It is just as easy to secure a whole crop by good cultivation and early planting as half a crop by bad cultivation and late planting. Do not delay, for procrastination in sowing grain in the fall of the year is the thief of the following crops and the year's labor.—*Sacramento Record.*

SURE ENOUGH, WHY NOT?—The *Examiner* says: "If the Booth, Edgerton & Co.'s bolters from the Republican organization wish to punish the railroad monopoly, wish for a thorough Congressional scrutiny into its enormities, why do they not use the material they have in hand to accomplish their object? There is a man in the United States Senate from this State willing to cooperate with them, with ample ability to probe to the bottom the subsidizing of Congressmen by the railroad, the monstrosity of the Finance and Construction Company of the Central Pacific, which, it is asserted, will set the Credit Mobilier in the shade; and that man is Eugene Casserly. Why do not Edgerton & Co. put his name upon their banner as their candidate for United States Senator. He would be a tower of strength to them. If anything could insure the independent movement success his name would do it."

WHEN the Shah of Persia was leaving England he presented his photograph set in diamonds to Lord Granville, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs. Lord Granville kept the picture but returned the diamonds, it being contrary to the law of England for a Minister to receive a present from a foreign monarch. If the King of Kings had visited this country, however, and tried his diamonds on Secor-Robeson or any other of the Secretaries of the great Gift-Taker he would never have got them back again.

The Yolo Democrat.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

WOODLAND, CAL.:

Friday, August 29, 1873.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3d, 1873.

FOR JOINT SENATOR (WITH SOLANO CO.)
HENRY E. McCUNE.....of Dixon, Solano Co.
FOR ASSEMBLYMAN,
JOHN M. KELLEY.....of Woodland.
FOR SHERIFF,
JOSEPH H. HARLAN..of Woodland Precinct.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
DAVID MEGOWAN.....of Washington.
FOR TAX COLLECTOR,
C. L. KINCAID.....of South Putah.
FOR COUNTY RECORDER,
JOHN D. LAWSON.....of Woodland.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
A. C. KEAN.....of Knights Landing.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
F. E. BAKER.....of Woodland.
SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
R. R. DARBY.....of Gordon Valley.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
L. FRIEL.....of East Grafton.
FOR AUDITOR,
R. H. BEAMER.....of Woodland.
FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
J. S. STEVENSON.....of Washington.
FOR CORONER,
S. L. MONDAY.....of Fairview.
FOR SUPERVISOR—THIRD DISTRICT,
ED. ROBERTS.....of Knight's Landing.
FOR SUPERVISOR—FOURTH DISTRICT.
HIRAM M. HORD.....of Woodland Precinct.
FOR SUPERVISOR—FIFTH DISTRICT,
ROBERT MARDERS.....of Capay.

WHY?—Why did F. S. Freeman vote against the Assembly Resolution thanking Cole and Casserly for their manly opposition to the Goat Island swindle? Echo answers, "Why?"

READ YOUR TICKETS.—Don't be satisfied by seeing that one or two names on your ticket are correct. Read it through from top to bottom and see that every name is that of the candidate you desire to vote for. It is every voter's duty to do this.

PREACHING ONE THING, PRACTICING ANOTHER.—If F. S. Freeman is sincere in his professions of opposition to monopolies, why did he, as a delegate, vote for John Coghlan the railroad Monopoly candidate for Congress in the nominating convention at Washington last year? Will some one explain?

WHO KNOWS?—Can some one tell if Mr. Freeman endorses *his* Congressman Coghlan's action and vote on the "Back Pay Salary Steal," as well as the Goat Island job? He endorsed Coghlan's infamous railroad record and helped to renominate him *after* that record was made. Mr. Coghlan was overwhelmingly defeated, and we judge Mr. Freeman will be defeated also.

VOTERS, BEWARE!—There will be at least three tickets in the field on election day, and probably more. In general outside appearance they will be alike—they must be alike in order to be legal. And this makes it all the more necessary to scan closely the names of the candidates. Unless this is done, all the way through, from Senator to constable, you may vote for candidates who are not those of your choice.

NOT SO.—Notwithstanding the statements of the *Mail* to the contrary, neither Mr. Kelley nor any of his friends deny any of his official acts while representing the people of Yolo County, in the State Legislature. Mr. Kelley made a record while in the Legislature of which any man might well feel proud. He has always represented his constituents faithfully and did no official act of which any man need be ashamed.

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED.—Some of the Republican candidates are making desperate efforts to trade off others on their ticket in their own behalf. We trust no Democrat will be hoodwinked by them, but deposit a straight ticket without a scratch. We have a ticket that is unexceptionable; one that commands respect from all quarters; one that will be elected by a large majority if Democrats are true to their party, true to themselves and true to the best interests of the people.

MORTGAGES ON GROWING CROPS.—Speaking about men's records—Hon. F. S. Freeman has made a Legislative record, and no mistake. Formerly the legality of mortgaging growing crops was questionable. Mr. Freeman, when a member of the State Assembly, being a merchant and capitalist, introduced and procured the passage of a bill to legalize mortgaging growing crops. Farmers, can you vote for a man who thus helps to tie you down? Yet this is a portion of Mr. Freeman's Legislative record.

INCREASE OF TAXES AND SALARIES.—Mr. Freeman introduced some twenty bills in the Legislature during the session in which he was a member, and fully one-half of them tended to increase taxes. Nearly half of the whole number were passed, a majority of which do increase taxes. But the one introduced by Mr. Freeman giving the President of Town Boards a large salary, when he was himself President of our Town Board, did not pass. These things all tend to show where Mr Freeman stands.

BETTER THAN ROAST BEEF.—An exchange has figured up the salaries of President Grant and of Congressmen, under the law which Congress passed and the President, poor man, "had'nt the heart to veto." Here it is: "A Congressman earns $140 a week this hot weather, but not so much as the President, whose salary under the new bill, which he had'nt the heart to veto, is $136.93 a day. Out of this sum, at his frugal sea side resort, he manages to reserve quite a little sum to swell his already plethoric bank account."

ONE A CAPITALIST, THE OTHER A FARMER. Voters of Yolo, you have presented for your suffrages at the ensuing election two candidates for the Assembly—Hon. F. S. Freeman and Hon. J. M. Kelley. The former, representing the Republicans, is a capitalist and Vice-President of a Bank, besides being a large stock holder. The latter is and always has been a practical farmer, whose interests are directly opposite to those of all monied corporations and are identical with the people's interests. It is not difficult to decide which is the true candidate of the people.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE!—It used to be a maxim with the Fathers of the Republic that no man ought to seek public office, but that the office should seek the man. How is it with our candidates for the Assembly in this respect? Mr. Freeman is an inveterate office seeker; while, on the other hand, Mr. Kelley for some time refused to have anything to do with that or any other office, and was absent from the county for weeks previous to his nomination. Finding, however, that he was the unanimous choice of his party, with not a dissenting voice against him, he consented to accept. In this case the office sought the man.

"To the Law and the Testimony."

Why a public journalist should descend to misstatement and downright falsehood on the eve of an election, passeth the comprehension of honest men; and when the *Mail* in this way endeavors to mislead by an article in this week's issue, headed, "To the Law and the Testimony," its editor must *presume* upon the ignorance of his readers; for in our opinion the people of Yolo County are by far too intelligent to be misled for a moment by such glaring misstatements and perversions of facts as the editor hashes up for his readers.

He says in the article referred to, that the Hon. J. M. Kelley, while in the Legislature, "framed and introduced a bill providing that Yolo County should issue bonds for the sum of $100,000, in aid of the railroad company, absolutely, and without any submission of the question to the people." This we brand as an unqualified misstatement of the fact, to call it by no harsher name, and the editor knew it when he penned the article. Though a stranger, he is not excusable on the score of ignorance, for he well knows that no such Bill was ever introduced by Mr. Kelley or any other person. The only Bill ever introduced by Mr. Kelley on this subject was one which became a law, *submitting to a popular vote* the question whether Yolo County should issue her bonds for the sum of $100,000 in aid of the California Pacific Railroad Company. This question, as is well known, was submitted to a direct vote of the people, and it is as well remembered that Mr. F. S. Freeman, candidate for the Assembly, used all his energy and *great* ability to carry the election in favor of the subsidy, working diligently to this end all day at the polls, in which he was aided by Messrs. Minis and Kelley, and opposed successfully by Messrs. Watkins, Ball and others. Here Mr. Kelley and Mr. Freeman were equal. Before the bill was introduced by Mr. Kelley, meetings had been held in Woodland and elsewhere, addressed by Mr. Mizner and others, and petitions numerously signed were presented calling for the passage of some such measure. Mr. Kelley then, as ever, true to his constituency, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes on this *then undetermined* question, addressed them a circular letter, and published it in the YOLO DEMOCRAT, calling upon the people for an expression of opinion and instructions in the matter. There was at the time so much diversity of opinion, and public sentiment was apparently so evenly balanced, that Mr. Kelley esteemed it his duty to refer the whole matter to a direct vote of the people for determination, which he did by the passage of the Act referred to. And most scrupulously has he ever since adhered to the will of the people as expressed in that contest.

Not so, however, with Mr. Freeman, who, not content with being beaten at the polls, and in flagrant disregard of the known sentiments of a majority of the citizens of Yolo county, as expressed on this subject at the ballot box, at the next (18th) session of the Legislature, had a petition presented, signed by himself and other friends of the Railroad, asking further aid in their behalf, which resulted in the introduction and passage through the Senate of a bill "empowering the counties of Yolo, Colusa and Tehama to issue bonds in aid of the Railroad Company, to the extent of $3,000 per mile for the road already constructed, and $5,000 per mile for the remaining portion," as stated by the *Mail*. But when this bill came to the Assembly, Mr. Kelley had Yolo County stricken out of the bill. Why did not the *Mail* man do Mr. Kelley the justice to state his true position and opposition to the bill, so far as Yolo County was affected by it?

And why attempt to mislead the people upon Mr. Kelley's sentiments and position on the measure known as the Five Per Cent. Act. The passage of this Act at the time was considered, *as it truly was*, a triumph on the side of the people over the monopolies, limiting, as it did, all future legislation in behalf of railroad subsidies to five per cent. in all the counties of the State, and not even giving this sum unless it should be sanctioned by a direct vote of the people at an election called for that purpose by the Board of Supervisors of the County. The bill does not, as stated by the *Mail*, "authorize the Supervisors to impose a tax of five per cent." or any other sum, without a vote of the people authorizing them to do so; and so long as that did or could remain the law, Yolo County would be free from the trammels of taxes imposed for railroad subsidies. But now that the law has been repealed so far as Yolo is concerned, by the *shrewdness* of Mr. Freeman, we are at the mercy of a Railroad Monopoly Legislature to impose unlimited taxation upon us in the furtherance of any measure that they may choose to pass. And the bill as it now stands was voted for by Freeman to be enforced in the counties where it could be made available to the Railroad Company through the action of their Boards of Supervisors. But Yolo was not one of these counties, as Mr. Freeman and the Railroad Company had already learned by a practical test of the question when they petitioned our Board of Supervisors to submit this question of the five per cent. tax to the voters of Yolo County, and a meeting of the Board was held to consider the question. It is well known, and will be remembered, that J. M. Kelley opposed, with all his manly firmness and energy, the calling of an election. The contest was sharp, made so by the eloquence of a Pendegast and others in favor of the measure. The result was, the Board refused to call an election; and here the people of the county, through the energy of Kelley, aided as he was by J. C. Ball, F. M. Brown and others, were saved the expenses of an election and freed from the danger of having an odious tax voted upon them by the hirelings and money influence of the Railroad Corporation. *Where was Mr. Freeman at this time?* It was an important crisis for Yolo County; and if he was not then upon the side of the corporations and secretly arrayed against the people, *why was he not present* and assisting Kelley and others to keep the county free from the threatened danger?

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—Why was F. S. Freeman *absent from the Assembly Chamber without leave* on the 28th day of March, 1873, when the final vote was had on the resolution "instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to oppose the passage of any Act granting Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, or any other Corporation?" Mr. Freeman answered to his name in his place in the Assembly on that day just before, and again just after that vote was had, and had his vote been given as a *true* representative of his constituents, the resolution would not have been defeated, as it was by a tie vote. The people have a right to know why Mr. Freeman was absent *at that particular time*. Voters have concluded that he purposely absented himself to evade the question, and that thus he was directly the means of defeating the resolution.

ONLY ONE NAME DIFFERENT.—Some of the outside tickets will be just the same as the regular party tickets, with the exception of a single name. Others may have several names substituted for those of the regular nominees. *Take no man's word whom you do not know you can trust*, in so slippery a matter as politics, in regard to your tickets; but read it through—every line and every word. Then you will vote intelligently. And it is every voter's duty to do this.

McCune vs. Dudley.

The people are thoroughly aroused against the encroachments of railroad and all other monopolies, credit mobiliers, back pay salary steals and official corruption in every form; and especially is this the case in Yolo County, as is proven by the vote a year ago in favor of the people's anti-monopoly champion, Hon. J. K. Luttrell, when that gentleman recieved *over seven hundred majority in this county* against Coghlan, the friend of the monopolists. Now the same point is directly at issue in this Senatorial District. Dudley is the candidate of the Republicans and is on the side of the monopolists; is the friend of Sargent, the railroad magnate from this State in Congress, and will doubtless, if elected, vote for George C. Gorham, another hireling and the friend *par excellence* of the Chinese, for United States Senator. Upon his record in the Legislature, Mr. Dudley is thus arraigned by the Vallejo *Independent*, published in his own county:

"DUDLEY, STAND UP!—You have been to the Legislature—represented Solano county. Before going, you said you were opposed to extending the time of the charter of the California Pacific Railroad Company, and that you would, if elected, vote against such extension. You furthermore said you would vote to grant them a new charter, and that by so acting the county would be released from its $300,000 obligation to the Company. You voted to extend the time—Solano county has a railroad debt—and the taxpayers are now paying interest on $157,000, which they can thank you for. What was the cause of your so sudden change of mind on that important question? And what better can be expected of you now? Your record, as a citizen, before that election, was anti-railroad—your record, as a legislator, afterward, was railroad. You talk anti-railroad now—who do you suppose you can deceive, where your legislative record is known, and while you keep the kind of company you are now in?"

Voters of Yolo, do you want such a man to represent you in the State Senate? We know you do not.

On the other hand, the Democrats and Taxpayers of Solano nominated Henry E. McCune for State Senator, and he was also nominated and endorsed by the Democracy of Yolo. Mr. McCune is an avowed anti-monopoly man, a farmer and a member of the Grange, largely interested in agriculture, and his sympathies are with the people. His votes will also be for the people and for their rights. If elected, as we believe he surely will be, Mr. McCune will vote for Hon. Eugene Casserly for United States Senator, a gentleman whose record is above criticism or reproach. Mr. Casserly fought the oppressors of the people at every point; defeated the cession of Goat Island; voted against the back salary steal of Grant & Co., and refused to receive the portion voted to him by the Radical majority in Congress, always standing by the people's rights under all circumstances. Then, friends, Republicans as well as Democrats, we appeal to you to vote for Mr. McCune for State Senator in this District. You must see that the consequences go beyond State legislation, because the Legislature chooses our United States Senators. Mr. McCune is sound on both questions. He is not a politician. He was brought out by the people as one who could be trusted, and it may truly be said of him, the office sought the man. Let us vote for him on Wednesday next. We shall never regret it.

The Fight on Supervisors.

Our Radical friends are not satisfied with making a square party fight, but are resorting to all sorts of deception and misrepresentation in order to get control of the Board of Supervisors. At present there is a unanimous Democratic Board, the three members having been elected one year apart and of course living in different sections of the county. This shows that the county is fairly and squarely Democratic, and that it will not be likely to be changed in this respect at this election. But the new Code changed the order in regard to Supervisors and divided the county into five instead of three Supervisor Districts. This involves the election of two Supervisors for the two new (fourth and fifth) districts, besides which another has to be elected in the Third District to succeed Mr. Roberts, whose term will shortly expire. So there are three Supervisors to be elected in the county. Mr. Megowan in the First (Washington), and Mr. Swingle in the Second (Davisville), District, hold over. In the Third, Ed. Roberts has been renominated. We can conscientiously say of him that he is as good a Supervisor as this or any other county ever had. In the Fourth, (Woodland), the Democrats have nominated Hiram M. Hord, one of our best farmers and a man of good judgment, strictly reliable in character, of the purest integrity and every way capable. In the Fifth (Cacheville, Cottonwood, etc) our friends have placed in nomination Robert Marders, a gentleman located on the west side of the county, who has grown up in his district and understands all her needs. He is a gentleman well qualified for so important an office, one who will look out for his own district and at the same time work for the best interests of the whole county. These three gentlemen ought every one to be elected, and judging by the past, they will be. The people cannot afford to pass the affairs of this county over into the hands of a party so notoriously corrupt as the Republican party—a party which in State and Nation came into power by and through corruption, which has lived and held sway, both State and National, only by the most corrupt practices, and which if it could obtain power in this county would bleed the people as they are doing elsewhere wherever they are in power. Our advice is, keep the affairs of the county in the hands of the Democracy, and they will be honestly, intelligently and faithfully administered. There is not a county in this state, and perhaps we might say not in any State, whose affairs have been better managed than those of Yolo. This is admitted by candid men of all parties. Then let well enough alone. The Grand Jury, in its repeated examinations, finds the public offices properly and economically managed, and so reports. Then, voters, we trust you will give your verdict also in their favor by electing them or their successors of the same party on the third of September, and thereby silence all croakers.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—We learn from the *Examiner* that the Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting on Tuesday last in San Francisco, at which resolutions were adopted calling a State Convention, to be held in Sacramento on the 17th of September next, for the nomination of Justice of the Supreme Court. The apportionment is to be one delegate for each county, one for each two hundred votes, and for one hundred and a fraction. All opposed to the present National Administration are entitled to vote, and delegates to the Convention are to be elected by popular vote.

"THE POLITICAL TYPHOON" is applied by the San Francisco *Chronicle* to the great split in the Republican party of this State caused by the withdrawal of Booth, Edgerton and other prominent members of that organization. And doubtless the *Chronicle* realizes that the tornado in its own party is a serious affair. But the people look on calmly and rejoice that the best portion of the Republicans are leaving the party and casting about for better quarters. It bodes good to the people in the future.

WHEAT MARKET.—$1.85 is the price in Woodland.

New Advertisements.

Probate Notice.

Estate of Wm. K. Warner, deceased.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California:

It appearing to the Court and the Judge thereof by the Petition this day presented and filed by John Burk and Phœbe K. Warner, the Administrators of the estate of WM. K. WARNER, deceased, praying for an order to sell real estate, that it is necessary to sell the whole or a portion of the real estate to pay the allowance to the family, the debts outstanding against the deceased, and the debts, expenses and charges of the administration;

It is therefore ordered by the Court and the Judge thereof, that all persons interested in the said estate, appear before the said Probate Court on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1873, at one o'clock P.M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court in the Town of Woodland, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrators to sell so much of the real estate of the deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a newspaper of general circulation printed and published in said County of Yolo.

August 26th, 1873. J. A. HUTTON,
Attest: A true copy. Probate Judge.
D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
J. C. BALL, Attorney. au29-5t

Willow Slough School District Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the Taxpayers of WILLOW SLOUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, that the Special Tax voted for School purposes is now due, and unless paid on or before the FIFTEENTH day of OCTOBER, 1873, will become delinquent, and subject to five per cent. additional, and costs of collection.

August 15th, 1873. W. H. LUDDEN, Collector. au29-4t

SHEEP FOR SALE.

1,750 SHEEP—Graded Spanish Merinos—1,250 Ewes, the balance Wethers; will be sold altogether or in lots to suit. Inquire of the undersigned, 10 miles southwest of Woodland, and 1½ miles west of Plainfield.

J. T. McJUNKIN.
au29-1m*

Independent Candidate.

JAMES JOHNSON

Announces himself as an Independent Candidate for the office of

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

au15-fd

For the Assembly.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: Please announce me as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE to represent the People of Yolo county in the next Legislature. MRS. E. C. CURTISS.

S. P. STINAFF. E. S. STINAFF. S. P. HOLCOMB.

S. P. Stinaff & Co.,

(Successors to Gray & Wood)

DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
MACHINERY,
HARDWARE
Wooden-Ware,
Paints and Oils,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND,

Are fully supplied with the latest improved machinery and agricultural implements, which we sell at San Francisco prices.

We also call attention to our

Iron and Wood-Workers' Tools

And stock in trade, consisting of Iron, Steel, Coal, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Nails, Locks, Screws, Hinges, etc., etc., etc.

CASTINGS FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,
In Every Style,

Cordage, Blasting Powder, Fuse,
And all kinds of Ammunition.

Wood and Willow-ware,
In great variety.

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass,
ETC., ETC.

The Attention of Farmers,
MECHANICS AND BUILDERS

Is particularly invited to our stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

S. P. STINAFF & CO.
Woodland, August 21st, 1873. au23-3m

J. A. WILSON, JOHN BAUER.
[*Late of Gosselgren & Wilson.*]

WILSON & BAUER,

Cor. 4th and J Sts.,
SACRAMENTO.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE!
BEDDING
AND MIRRORS!

—ALSO,—

Solid Walnut Bedroom and Parlor Furniture!

DESKS AND BOOKCASES,
Of Every Description,
LOWER THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
au15-3m

School Books!

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

SCHOOL BOOKS

JUST OPENING

—AT—

SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE!

Prices as Low as the Lowest.
au1-1m

A CARD.

To GEO. D. FISKE, Agent N. E. M. Life Insurance Company:

Please accept my thanks for the prompt payment of the Policy on the life of my late husband, John Schmid, for three thousand dollars. I can most cheerfully recommend the New England Mutual to anyone desiring the benefits of Life Insurance.

Yours respectfully,
au22-2w LEONORA SCHMID.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Aug. 14th, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A GENERAL ELECTION will be held throughout the State on WEDNESDAY, the THIRD day of SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1873, at which time the following officers are to be elected:

STATE SENATORS, AS FOLLOWS:

Second District, composed of the county of Los Angeles—one Senator.

Third District, composed of the counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Ventura—one Senator.

Fourth District, composed of the counties of Tulare, Fresno and Kern—one Senator.

Seventh District, composed of the county of Santa Clara—one Senator.

Eighth District, composed of the counties of San Francisco and San Mateo—two Senators—(to be elected in the county of San Francisco.)

Ninth District, composed of the county of Alameda—one Senator.

Twelfth District, composed of the counties of Tuolumne, Mono and Inyo—one Senator.

Thirteenth District, composed of the county of Calaveras—one Senator.

Fourteenth District, composed of the counties of Amador and Alpine—one Senator.

Fifteenth District, composed of the county of El Dorado—one Senator.

Sixteenth District, composed of the county of Sacramento—one Senator.

Seventeenth District, composed of the counties of Solano and Yolo—one Senator.

Nineteenth District, composed of the county of Sonoma—one Senator.

Twentieth District, composed of the county of Placer—one Senator.

Twenty-first District, composed of the county of Nevada—one Senator.

Twenty-second District, composed of the county of Sierra—one Senator.

Twenty-third District, composed of the counties of Yuba and Sutter—one Senator.

Twenty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Butte, Plumas and Lassen—two Senators—(one Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Boucher, and one Senator to be elected by the County of Butte).

Twenty-eighth District, composed of the county of Siskiyou—one Senator.

ALSO, MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, AS FOLLOWS:

San Diego county, one member.
San Bernardino county, one member.
Los Angeles county, two members.
Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Ventura counties, one member.
Fresno county, one member.
Tulare and Kern counties, one member.
Mariposa county, one member.
Merced and Stanislaus counties, one member.
Santa Cruz county, one member.
Monterey county, one member.
Santa Clara county, three members.
San Francisco county, twelve members.
San Mateo county, one member.
Alameda county, two members.
Contra Costa county, one member.
Marin county, one member.
San Joaquin county, two members.
Tuolumne, Mono and Inyo counties, three members.
Calaveras county, three members.
Amador and Alpine counties, two members.
El Dorado county, four members.
Sacramento county, five members.
Solano county, one member.
Yolo county, one member.
Napa and Lake counties, one member.
Mendocino county, one member.
Sonoma county, three members.
Placer county, three members.
Nevada county, four members.
Sierra county, two members.
Yuba county, three members.
Sutter county, one member.
Butte county, two members.
Plumas and Lassen counties, one member.
Tehama and Colusa counties, one member.
Shasta county, one member.
Trinity county, one member.
Humboldt county, one member.
Klamath and Del Norte counties, one member.
Siskiyou county, two members.

"And I do hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I, of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars."

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at Sacramento, this first day of August, A.D. 1873.

NEWTON BOOTH, Governor.

Attest: DRURY MELONE, Secretary of State.

Supervisors' Proclamation.

IN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
YOLO COUNTY, July 25th, 1873.

In Matter of Election Proclamation.

An Election Proclamation issued by the Governor of the State of California, providing for an Election to be held in this County on the THIRD day of SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1873, having been received by this Board:

It is hereby ordered that a copy of the same, together with a copy of Title IV, Part I, of the Penal Code be published in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a paper printed and published in this county, and that a copy be posted at each of the polling places in the county at least ten days before the election.

Notice is also hereby given that in pursuance of section 4103 of the Political Code, there will be elected in this county at the same time and at the same places of holding the above election, the following County Officers will be elected to serve for the next ensuing two years, commencing at the expiration of the present term.

One Sheriff.
One Tax Collector.
One Clerk.
One Recorder.
One District Attorney.
One Treasurer.
One Auditor.
One Surveyor.
One Superintendent of Public Schools.
One Public Administrator.
One Coroner.
One Supervisor for the Third Supervisor District, composed of Northwest and East Grafton and Fremont Precincts.
One Supervisor for the Fourth Supervisor District, composed of Woodland Precinct.
One Supervisor for the Fifth Supervisor District, composed of East and West Cottonwood, Cacheville and Putah Precincts.

Ordered further that the Clerk procure the publishing and posting of said Proclamation and Order as above directed.

Attest: A true copy.
D. SCHINDLDR, Clerk.
By C. J. GIDDINGS, Deputy.

POLLING PLACES AND ELECTION OFFICERS IN YOLO COUNTY.

It is hereby ordered that the following be and are hereby appointed Polling Places and Election Officers in the several precincts of this county, the persons appointed to serve as such during the ensuing two years:

East Grafton—Polling place, Union Hotel; Inspector, A. C. Turner; Judges, John A. Black, Carey Barney.

West Grafton—Polling place, Theodore Weyand's House; Inspector, Milton Dale; Judges, James Root, E. G. Berger.

North Grafton—Polling place, Antelope Post Office; Inspector, George W. Lewis; Judges, W. C. Clarke, E. W. Dunnigan.

Cacheville—Polling place, Town of Cacheville; Inspector, John Pace; Judges, C. Nelson, J. A. Hutton.

Fremont—Polling place, House of the late Charles H. Grey; Inspector, Jackson Wilcoxon; Judges, A. G. McCormick, T. J. Hall.

Washington—Polling place, brick house of W. W. Hodgdon; Inspector, E. B. Carpenter; Judges, John W. Huy, John Hougland.

Merritt—Polling place, School House; Inspector, R. F. Hester; Judges, H. S. Ivey, J. B. Green.

South Putah—Polling Place, Wm. McClure's House; Inspector, L. C. Drummond; Judges, Jno. McClure, G. L. Luddington.

North Putah—Polling place, Office of James Oneal; Inspector, E. W. Brown; Judges, Wm. H. Marden, Wm. Brown.

Woodland—Polling place, Judge Minis' Office; Inspector, E. Bynum; Judges J. L. Simpson, George D. Fiske.

East Cottonwood—Polling place, Haines' store; Inspector, L. D. Stephens; Judges, J. S. Tutt, D. B. Hurlburt.

West Cottonwood—Polling place, Joel Wood's store; Inspector, P. G. Everett; Judges, John A. Laing, Joel Woods.

Buckeye—Polling place, Harling & Welch's Store; Inspector, F. G. Russell; Judges, L. Moody, G. M. Dameron.

Fairview—Polling place, Lafkey's blacksmith shop; Inspector, Theo. Fishback; Judges, J. B. Dugan, L. L. Goddard.

PROVISIONS OF THE CODES RELATIVE TO ELECTIONS.

SEC. 41. Every person charged with the performance of any duty under the provisions of any law of this State relating to elections who willfully neglects or refuses to perform it, or who in his official capacity knowingly and fraudulently acts in contravention or violation of any of the provisions of such laws is, unless a different punishment for such act or omission is prescribed by this Code, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or both.

SEC. 42. Every person who willfully causes, procures or allows himself to be registered in the Great Register of any county, knowing himself not to be entitled to such registration, is punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail or State Prison not exceeding one year, or by both. In all cases where, on the trial of a person charged with any offense under the provisions of this section, it appears in evidence that the accused stands registered in the Great Register of any county without being qualified for such registration, the Court must order such registration to be canceled. [Stats. 1868, p. 299, Sec. 34.]

SEC. 43. Every person who, after being required by the Board of Judges at any election, refuses to be sworn, or who, after being sworn, refuses to answer any pertinent question propounded by such Board, touching his right or the right of any other person to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1866, p. 511, Sec 5.

SEC. 44. Every person summoned to appear and testify before any Board of Registration, who willfully disobeys such summons, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1868. p. 662, Sec. 15.]

SEC. 45. Every person not entitled to vote, who fraudulently votes, and every person who votes more than once at any one election, or knowingly hands in two or more tickets folded together, or changes any ballot after the same has been deposited in the ballot box, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballot to those legally polled at any election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to, or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots lawfully polled, other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election, or carries away or destroys, or attempts to carry away or destroy, any poll list, or ballots, or ballot box, for the purpose of breaking up or invalidating such election, or willfully detains, mutilates, or destroys any election returns, or in any manner so interferes with the officers holding such election or conducting such canvass, or with the voters lawfully exercising their rights of voting at such election, as to prevent such election or canvass from being fairly held and lawfully conducted, is guilty of felony. [Stats. 1855, p. 296, Sec. 1; 1858, p. 165, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 46. Every person not entitled to vote, who fraudulently attempts to vote, or who, being entitled to vote attempts to vote more than once at any election, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Stats. 1850, p. 111, Sec. 101.

SEC. 47. Every person who procures, aids, assists, counsels, or advises another to give or offer his vote at any election, knowing that the person is not qualified to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1866, p. 511, Sec. 8.]

SEC. 48. Every officer or Clerk of Election who aids in changing or destroying any poll list, or in placing any ballots in the ballot box, or taking any therefrom, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballots to those legally polled at such election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots polled, any other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election, or allows another to do so when in his power to prevent it, or carries away or destroys, or knowingly allows another to carry away or destroy, any poll list, ballot box, or ballots lawfully polled, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than two nor more than seven years. [Stats 1858, p. 165, Sec. 2.]

SEC. 49. Every Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of an election, who, previous to putting the ballot of an elector in the ballot box, attempts to find out any name on such ballot, or who opens, or suffers the folded ballot of any elector which has been handed to be opened or examined previous to putting the same into the ballot box, or who makes or places any mark or device on any folded ballot with the view to ascertain the name of any person for whom the elector has voted, or who, without the consent of the elector, discloses the name of any person which such Inspector, Judge, or Clerk has fraudulently or illegally discovered to have been voted for by such elector, is punishable by fine, not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. [Stats. 1863, p. 398, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 50. Every person who forges or counterfeits returns of an election purporting to have been held at a precinct, town or ward where no election was in fact held, or willfully substitutes forged or counterfeit returns of election in the place of the true returns, for a precinct, town, or ward where an election was actually held, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than two nor more than ten years. [Stats. 1863, p. 339, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 51. Every person who willfully adds to, or subtracts from, the votes actually cast at an election, in any returns, or who alters such returns, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than five years. [Stats 1863, p. 399, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 52. Every person who aids or abets in the commission of any of the offenses mentioned in the four preceding sections, or who, being present at or cognizant of the commission of either of such offenses, does not give information thereof as soon as practicable to the District Attorney or Grand Jury of the proper county, or to some Justice of the Peace of such county, is punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail for the period of six months, or in the State Prison not exceeding two years. [Stats. 1863, p. 399, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 53. Every person who, by force, threats, menaces, bribery, or any corrupt means, either directly or indirectly attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter him from giving the same, or attempts by any means whatever to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, or furnishes any elector wishing to vote, who cannot read, with a ticket, informing or giving such elector to understand that it contains a name written or printed thereon different from the name which is written or printed thereon, or defrauds any elector at any such election, by deceiving and causing such elector to vote for a different person or any office than he intended or desired to vote for; or who, being Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election, while acting as such, induces or attempts to induce, any elector, either by menace or reward, or promise thereof, to vote differently from what such elector intended or desired to vote, he is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1850, p. 110, Sec. 98.]

SEC. 54. Every person who, with intent to promote the election of himself, or any other person, either:

1. Furnishes entertainment at his expense to any meeting of electors previous to or during an election;

2. Pays for, procures, or engages to pay for any such entertainment;

3. Furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for the purpose of procuring the attendance of voters at the polls, or for the purpose of compensating any person for procuring attendance of voters at the polls, except for the conveyance of voters who are sick or infirm;

4. Furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for any purpose intended to promote the election of any candidate, except for the expenses of holding and conducting public meetings for the discussion of public questions, and of printing and circulating ballots, handbills, and other papers previous to such election—is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 55. Every person who, being a candidate at any election, offers or agrees to appoint or procure the appointment of any particular person to office as an inducement or consideration to any person to vote for, or procure or aid in procuring the election of such candidate, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 56. Every person, not being a candidate, who communicates any offer made in violation of the last section to any person, with intent to induce him to vote for or to procure or aid in procuring the election of the candidate making the offer, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 57. (§§ 84, 85, 86.) Every person who gives or offers a bribe to any officer or member of any legislative caucus, political convention, committee, primary election, or political gathering of any kind, held for the purpose of nominating candidates for offices of honor, trust or profit in this State, with intent to influence the person to whom such bribe is given or offered to be more favorable to one candidate than another, and every person member of either of the bodies in this section mentioned, who receives or offers to receive any such bribe, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison not less than one nor more than fourteen years.

SEC. 58. Every person who by threats, intimidations, or unlawful violence, willfully hinders or prevents electors from assembling in public meeting for the consideration of public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 59. Every person who willfully disturbs or breaks up any public meeting of electors or others, lawfully being held for the purpose of considering public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 60. Every person who makes, offers or accepts any bet or wager upon the result of any election, or upon the success or failure of any person or candidate, or upon the number of votes to be cast either in the aggregate or for any particular candidate, or upon the vote to be cast by any person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 61. Every person who willfully violates any of the provisions of the laws of this State relating to elections, is, unless a different punishment for such violation is prescribed by this Code, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or by both.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.
D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
By C. J. GIDDINGS, Deputy Clerk. au1-1d

ART NOTICE.

FOR THE VERY SUPERIOR RETOUCHED

Rembrandt Photographs,

OR ANY OTHER BRANCH O

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, August 29, 1873.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & Co., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do
R. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. ONEAL.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

C. P. R. R.

On and after Sunday, May 4th, 1873, Trains will leave Woodland as follows:

—LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS—

For Sacramento and San Francisco.. *6:40 A.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco. †10:57 A.M.
" Knights Landing.....*12:25 P.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco.. *3:40 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....*8:55 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....†4:52 P.M.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't. T. H. GOODMAN, G. P. & T. A.

may3]

Town and County Matters

STAR (*) NOTICES in the local column will hereafter be charged 10 cents a line for the first, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The new Democratic County Central Committee is composed of the following five gentlemen:

JOHN HUY.....of Washington,
W. T. HUSTON.....of Knight's Landing,
WM. MINIS.....of Woodland,
WM. MONTGOMERY.....of South Putah,
JASON WATKINS.....of Woodland Precinct.

WHEN DID MR. FREEMAN BECOME AN ANTI RAILROAD MAN?—Formerly—before the Cal. P. R. R. passed under the control of the Central Pacific Company—Mr. Freeman is said to have received five per cent. back from the Company upon all freight shipped by him over the road. Of this fact we learn Mr. Freeman has openly and publicly boasted. And being an extensive lumber dealer and at that time almost the only grain shipper at this point, the consideration was by no means insignificant, amounting to, as Mr. F. himself is said to have stated, *five thousand dollars a year*. But after the Central had obtained control of the road, Mr. Freeman's "back pay" was stopped. The new management told Mr. Freeman he would have the same right to ship over the road as others, but that no special advantages, privileges or deductions would be allowed him. And from that time Mr. Freeman has appeared to be opposed to the company. Evidently the breach kept widening on account of the above refusal until it culminated some months ago in the removal of the track away from Mr. Freeman's yards and warehouses to the east side of town; and thus it became a personal fight between the Company and Mr. Freeman. In view of these facts, is it not apparent that Mr. Freeman's pretended opposition to railroads is not prompted by any desire to benefit the people, but is simply a personal matter between himself and the railroad Company. And is not the turning point plainly defined? Five thousand dollars a year makes a big difference with some men. We do not say it has made any difference with Mr. Freeman. But the question "When did Mr. Freeman become an anti-railroad man?" is pertinent at this time, in view of the above facts and circumstances, together with the other fact that he is now a candidate for re-election to the Legislature of the State.

ALL WRONG.—One or more of the gentlemen whose names appear upon the Republican ticket in this county are objecting to their candidate for Sheriff on religious grounds. This is wrong, whoever does it, and will, with fair minded voters, as it should, redound to the disadvantage of the candidate who tries to injure another because he differs with him in his religious belief; and especially so if he be upon the same ticket. We are in a land of religious freedom and toleration, where all matters of Church and of State are entirely separate, and no one has a right to bespatter religion with the filthy mire of politics. If a member of any church is a candidat for office by the choice of the political party to which he belongs, and is qualified in every other respect for the position to which he aspires, the fact of his religious belief should not proscribe him, no matter to what church or to what political party he may belong. As citizens, all are equal. We trust the voters of this county will do nothing at the election to proscribe a man on account of his religious belief, whether he be a Republican or a Democrat. We do not say this in the interest of Mr. Carey Barney or any one else in particular, but upon general principles. No indeed, we believe our nominee, Mr. Joseph H. Harlan, is the best man for the office of Sheriff; he will receive our vote, and, we trust, the vote of every Democrat in Yolo county; so that he is sure to be elected. But we do protest against proscribing men in politics on account of their religious belief. We have never done it nor never shall. In this case the defection is all in the candidate's own party.

NEW ENTERPRISE.—Mr. L. Kaminsky will in a few days move his stock of boots and shoes and furnishing goods into the store recently vacated by Henry Aronson, Main street, opposite the Bank of Woodland, and new goods in great variety will be added to the present stock. The store at present occupied will be used by Mr. Kaminsky as a boot and shoe manufactory, where everything in that line will be made to order on the shortest notice. Mr. K. will employ none but white men, and is consequently deserving of the patronage of the community.

THE MURDERED MAN.—It has transpired that the man who was so foully murdered near this place a short time ago was not the man Kelley, as he was by some supposed to be. The Coroner took the precaution to have a photograph taken of the corpse, and this likeness is recognized by Mr. D. P. Diggs and others as that of a man named John Coleman, a sheep herder, and formerly a sailor or marine. He worked for Mr. Diggs some time ago. He was a short, well built man, weighing only about 125 pounds, and in height about five feet; of sandy complexion; was either Irish or English.

U. A. O. D.—Grand Representative I. Hafky, of this place, will start in a few days for St. Louis, where the Grand Grove of the United Ancient Order of Druids of the United States will commence their annual session on the 8th proximo. Mr. Hafky, who is Deputy Grand Arch for Germany, has received information from the District Deputy Grand Arch of Prussia that he has recently instituted another new Grove of Druids in Nordhausen, Prussia, under the name of Johannis Grove No. 8. This makes the sixth Grove of the Order of Druids now established in Germany.

The County Printing.

Some of our Republican *friends*, who evidently do not know what they are talking about, are circulating a story to the effect that this office is getting a great deal more for the public printing than it ought to receive, and more than the *Mail* offered to do the same work for. We simply have to say that the whole story is false, whether circulated willfully or ignorantly, as the publishers of the *Mail* will also inform them if they will take the pains to inquire. In the first place, we do not get as much by one-half for advertising for the county as all honorable printers charge private individuals for the same work. In the next place, we receive exactly the same as the *Mail* proposed to charge in its last bid to the Board of Supervisors for the county printing a short time ago. And in the third place, while the *Yolo Mail* keeps standing as its "Rates of Advertising—one square (ten lines or less) first insertion $1.50, each subsequent insertion $1.00," we charge the county only 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents for the second.

With this little explanation it seems to us that every voter can see the falsity of the statements being circulated in regard to the county printing, which is done in order to affect the vote on Supervisors, by whom the contract is let. This hue and cry about the printing is always gotten up in the first place by men in the business who are not printers. Hammond started it in this county, and Hopkins followed it up—neither of them practical printers. The whole contract does not amount to much. We offered long ago to do it for a thousand dollars a year. Now it could not be done for that amount on account of the Great Register, which of itself costs about half that sum, either here or in San Francisco, and which, by the way, we regard as a piece of useless Republican extravagance, which the Democracy have always fought, and which never has been nor never will be sanctioned by them. There are, voters of Yolo county, many other matters of expense that could be cut down with far less detriment to the county than the printing, which has been reduced to a beggarly rate already. And yet there are men who would have it done for nothing, if they could by that means injure this paper, and they are the men who misrepresent the facts to those who know nothing about such matters, in order, as we said before, to influence voters at the coming election. The whole upshot of the matter is, they want to get the printing away from the DEMOCRAT and give it to the *Mail* in order to keep it alive; but that they cannot accomplish, so they misrepresent the truth of the matter. We feel sorry for anyone who, out of political spite or natural meanness, will resort to such base trickery.

THE HIRED EDITOR.—Were the editor of the *Mail* a resident and voter of this county, some of the statements made in the last issue of that paper might seem strange. But he is not. He is a resident of Napa county and is merely hired to talk bumcombe for the campaign, because the proprietors had not the ability. We dislike to be personal, but sometimes it becomes necessary. Rumor has it that the said editor was hired and is paid by Mr. Freeman to assist him in making his up-hill fight for the Assembly. And hence the wild statements in this week's issue. As to the intimation that Mr. Freeman and ourselves are not on the best of terms, personally, it is unqualifiedly false.

FREEMAN AND GRANT.—Comparisons may sometimes be odious; but in this case one party will not object and the other will know nothing of it. In one respect Hon. F. S. Freeman is like the President of the United States. Do you ask why? Because Grant signed the Bill which passed Congress increasing his own salary, including back pay, $25,000; and Freeman introduced a bill in the Legislature to allow Presidents of Town Boards $1,000, more or less, while he was himself President of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Woodland but which did not pass. Don't you see the similarity?

HOW CAN IT BE?—How can the voters of Yolo County believe the Hon. F. S. Freeman to be sincerely opposed to monopolies and in favor of equal taxation, when it is well known that he, as the Vice President and a Director of the Bank of Woodland, resisted the payment of two years' taxes upon mortgages held by that corporation, and only paid such tax when forced to do so by the Courts? Mr. Kelley voted against the law exempting mortgages from taxation. Voters, who is the friend of the people? Kelley the farmer, or Freeman the Bank Director and money lender?

AT FAIR TIME.—The State Fair will be held in Sacramento September 15th to 20th inclusive. The two parties hold conventions in the city during the Fair—the Republican on the 16th and the Democratic on the 17th. This must make lively times for Sacramento.

AUCTION SALE.—H. H. Hungate, of Gordon Valley, will sell at auction on Saturday, Aug. 30th, at 10 A. M., 300 head of sheep, 5 head of cattle, 11 fat hogs, 2 gang plows and a lot of household furniture.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—We call attention to the notice of Mr. J. G. McJunkin in another column offering a fine lot of sheep for sale.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER. The publishers have placed before us an attractive number for this month. It is to be hoped that our National Government will seriously take into consideration some of the timely points made in the opening article on "Our Indian Policy," from the pen of Dr. Patterson. Of other solid subjects of vital information we notice the following: "One of Our Farming Counties," "Rates of Railroad Transportation," and the Savings Banks of California." Miss Coolbrith contributes a unique poem called "Sea Shell," and Charles Warren Stoddard places before us, "In a Transport." Dr. Stillman gives us interesting reminiscences of '49, of which this is the commencement of a number of articles. The fiction of this is sue is embraced in three stories. John H. Carmany & Co., Publishers, 409 Washington St., San Francisco. $4 per annum.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for September is rich in literary novelties, and also gives a fine display of the Fall Fashions. Demorest announces an offer for 1874, of the large and celebrated chromo, "The Old Oaken Bucket," after Jerome Thompson, and several other equally large and valuable chromos, "The Captive Child," "Home, Sweet Home," and "After the Storm," for the ensuing three years; said to be worth $15 each. This is almost if not quite unparalleled, and we wonder how it can be done without loss. Send for circular. Address W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, New York.

"DRUIDS' JOURNAL."—This is a neat little eight-page candidate for the public favor, but published more expressly in the interest of the United Ancient Order of Druids. We have received the first No. It is published by the Druids Publishing Company, H. J. Hartnagle managing editor; terms 250 per year—in clubs of ten, $2. Address P. O. box 1218, San Francisco.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA is full of novelties. The September No. of this entertaining Juvenile Monthly will be an accession to any family of children. An announcement is made that hereafter it will be furnished at $1 per year, with a valuable Premium. Girls and boys will please note this. Address W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR THE VERY BEST PHOTOGRAPHS, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery, without stairs. *Ascent in the Elevator*—429 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

DENYING HIS RECORD.—The statement made by the *Mail*, in trying to excuse Mr. Freeman for his absence from the Assembly *without leave* when the final vote was taken instructing our Senators and Representatives on the Goat Island question, that "no one could tell when the resolution would come up for final action, and that the resolution had not been before the Assembly for fifteen days," is, whether published with Mr. Freeman's sanction or not, entirely false, as will be seen by reference to the Journals of the Assembly, 19th session, page 791, where it is recorded that on the 25th day of March, just *threedays* previous to the final vote on the 28th, the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the resolution, reported unanimously in favor of adopting it, whereupon it was placed upon the files and came up in its regular order, as Mr. Freeman well knows, if the scribbler who prepared the article does not; and inasmuch as the erroneous statement places Mr. Freeman in a false position either as to his veracity or ability, it is due to himself that he should correct the false statement.

WHAT ARE PLEDGES WORTH?—F. S. Freeman, when attempting to make a speech in this place, on the eve of the last general election, said that if elected to the Legislature he would make the best Representative Yolo County ever had, and redeemed this pledge by introducing a bill for the incorporation of the Town of Woodland, making the salary of the President of the Board of Trustees something like $1,000. *He was that President!* What do you think of this, voters? Again, he introduced another bill, largely increasing the salary of his brother Giles, as School Superintendent. Verily, he is a good representative—to the Freeman family.

VICTORY ASSURED.—The union of the different factions in the Democratic party in San Francisco assures, we think, the success of the Democratic ticket in that city, which will be certain to give a majority of Democrats in the State Legislature and insure the re-election of Mr. Casserly to the United States Senate. This is glorious news.

KELLEY FOR CASSERLY.—Mr. Kelley, as is well known to most of the voters of Yolo, was in the Legislature when Mr. Casserly was elected U. S. Senator, and had the honor of voting for him. If elected, and Mr. Casserly is a candidate, Mr. Kelley will vote for that Hon. gentleman again, and all the anti-monopoly people will say *amen*.

LIKE the telegraph, "Perry Davis' Pain Killer" has reached every part of the globe. The colonists of Australia, the natives of Burmah and Hindostan, the sable sons of Africa; the many millions of Europe, as well as the masses of our own lands, have tried it, and testify to its healing virtues. It has not yet been equaled, and cannot be excelled as a remedy for Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Tic Doloreux, and all nervous affections, as well as aches and pains generally. It can be obtained from any respectable druggist.

MANY persons suffer with sick headache and nervous headache, usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, etc. Such persons will find relief if not cure, by keeping the bowels open with small doses of "Parson's Purgative Pills."

HAVE you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment," internally and externally.

DO NOT PERMIT the body to waste away in useless suffering. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected thousands of almost miraculous cures of coughs, colds, bronchitis and consumption. It is a safe and reliable cure.

The Wear and Tear of Life.

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have as much to do with shortening it as disease. They are, in fact, the source of many ailments and physical disabilities. Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affections of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headache, hypochondria and monomania are among these distressing fruits. It is, therefore, of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy business responsibilities, or harassed by family troubles, or excited by speculation, or perplexed by a multiplicity of enterprises, or in any way overtaxed or overworked, should keep up their stamina by the daily use of a wholesome tonic. Thousands of persons thus circumstanced are enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, health and mental clearness, by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken down by over-much brain work or exhausting physical labor, are kept at bay by the resistant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nervous system and the vital organs. At this season, when the heat is evaporating the elements o strength from every pore, an invigorant is absolutely essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by the more robust if they desire to keep their athletic capabilities in status quo. Hence a course of Hostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defence against the invisible disease afloat in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most potent of all preventive medicines, and for all complaints which affect the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and interfere with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, it is the standard remedy. au15-1m

Board of Supervisors.

E. Roberts, President; R. Megowan, Geo. H. Swingle. Regular meetings, on the first Monday in February, May, August and November

REASONS WHY THE

PAIN-KILLER

Manufactured by

PERRY DAVIS & SON

IS THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE!

And why it should be kept always at hand.

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.
2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrhœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.
3d. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually affects a cure.
4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure Dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.
5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never-failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc.
6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.
7th. PAIN-KILLER as a liniment is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, etc.
8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.
9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Boils, Fellows, Whitlows, Old Sores, giving relief from Pain after the first application.
10th. PAIN-KILLER cures headache, and Toothache.
11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a Dollar in time and Doctor's bills.
12th. PAIN-KILLER is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and to use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.

au15-1m

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Thursday noon, July 18th:

Adams, T H
Adams, William
Barney, Miland
Baldwin, M E
Beck, Thomas
Burton, O B
Briggs, A
Barbary, John
Buttler, Miss Bettie
Cole, Juliett
Cooksey, Milton
Edgar, Alice L
Franklin, D B
Hicks, Margul
Harris, Hyman

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

T. C. POCKMAN, Postmaster.

SETTLE UP.—The business which has been transacted for over three years under the firm name of Gray & Wood having been disposed of to a new firm, all persons indebted to the late firm of Gray & Wood are urgently requested to come forward and settle immediately, as its business must be closed up at once. Mr. Wood will remain at the old stand for a few days. *

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Woodland, August 27th, by Elder J. N. Pendegast, John Lambert, Esq. and Miss Emma A. Dexter.

May our friend Lambert and his amiable lady live long in the land, and in this part of it, is our earnest hope. While many of our attorneys were engaged in a political warfare, Mr. Lambert was looking after the things that make for more lasting happiness. That he has found it none will doubt. We acknowledge the compliments of the occasion.

DIED.

Near Woodland, August 25th, M. T. Welch, laughter of S. T. and Lucy J. Welch, aged 4 years and 10 months.

Death loves a shining mark—
The brightest and the best;
He came and quenched the vital spark,
Our dear one's now at rest.

Jesus said: "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

THE STATE INVESTMENT

—AND—

INSURANCE COMPANY!

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, - $300,000.

Principal Office, 400 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICERS:

PETER DONAHUE, *President.*
CHARLES H. CUSHING, *Secretary.*
A. J. BRYANT, *Vice-President.*
THOS. N. CAZNEAU, *Marine Director.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H H Haight, A J Bryant, C D O'Sullivan, John H Saunders, John Middleton, A H Rutherford, H W Searle, John Rosenfeld, Peter Donahue, E W Corbett, Geo O McMullin, John J Marks, Frank M Pixley, E Burke, J W Nye, Hugh Whittell, Alexander Austin, Thos. Cazneau, W A Piper, M Mayblum, Richard Ivers, Thos J Owens, P H Russell, *Sacramento*, Jno G Downey, F P F Temple, *Los Angeles*.

The State Investment Co. has no connection with Insurance Combinations; its business is transacted at the lowest paying rates of premium; each hazard is judged of by its own merits, and treated without reference to arbitrary rules or vexatious regulations.

BYNUM & THOMAS,

AGENTS WOODLAND AND YOLO CO.,

OFFICE: ODDFELLOWS' BLOCK.

MAIN ST., WOODLAND. au1-3m

NEW STORE.

New Goods and New Prices!

J. I. EATON,

(FORMERLY OF EATON & BRO.,)

Has just received and opened in the new building opposite the Masonic Hall, a new stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.,

Which we offer for sale

For Cash, or in Thirty Days.

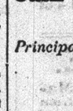
At prices to suit the times. I do my own work, and have no rent to pay, consequently can sell at low figures.

Goods Delivered in Any Part of the City.

☞ Store in the Grove, opposite the Masonic Building.

Woodland, July 18th, 1873. jy18-3m

NEW MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT!



Mmes. Williard & Phillips,

Having moved into their new store on Main street, immediately opposite the Craft Hotel, desire to inform the ladies of Woodland and vicinity that they are prepared to furnish anything in the line of Millinery they may desire, and also to do all kinds of Dressmaking, to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL,

And we will endeavor to please in both styles and prices. jy4-3m

RICHARD SCHNEIDER,

TEACHER OF

Piano, Organ, Guitar and

VOCAL MUSIC!

TERMS:—$6.00 PER MONTH.

Pianos and Organs Tuned, Packed for shipment, Unpacked and Set-up. Pupils instructed at their residence.

For particulars please leave orders at Mr. J. L. SIMPSON'S Drug and Bookstore, or address per post,

RICHARD SCHNEIDER,
Music Teacher,
my30-3m Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal.

Town Property for Sale.

A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE of nine rooms, well finished, with lot on Fourth street 100 feet front, well improved, with a good Barn, Trees, Shrubbery, Vines, etc.

ALSO, TWO OTHER LOTS.

With a House and Barn on each—and each 100 feet front, all facing East.

The above property is all under insurance, and for sale very low, for half cash and the other half on time at low interest.

au8 J. H. HALL.

Town Property for Sale!

I offer for sale my Residence in the Town of Woodland, situated at the

COR. NORTH AND FOURTH STS.,

On Reasonable Terms. The lot is situated on the Northeast corner, 120 by 160 feet in size. The house is 1½ story, well finished, and contains six rooms. There is also a Cellar, Cistern, Well, Barn and Stables—in fact the whole comprises a complete and

Pleasant Family Residence.

For particulars, inquire of

jy18-tf G. KAUFMAN.

GEO. LEWALD & Co.,

(Successors to FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN)

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY,

HARDWARE,

OILS, PAINTS AND WALL-PAPER.

Orders received for all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

Agents for

Wood's Self-Raking Reaper!

—AND—

NEW IRON MOWER!

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Goods Sold at Low Prices and on Reasonable Terms.

☞ MR. KAUFMAN, of the late firm, is always on hand to attend to his old friends and patrons.

WOODLAND, Feb. 20, 1873. au1-3m

We take pleasure in announcing that we have received

AN IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

SPRING GOODS,

Which we shall offer to the public at rates to

Defy all and every competition.

Special attention is called to our Latest Styles

—OF—

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

The Latest Novelties in

FANCY GOODS!

Our stock in both lines is strikingly large and well selected.

The Most Complete Stock of

STRAW GOODS!

And a great many more articles too numerous to mention.

We have also received an entire new stock of

CLOTHING!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

—AND—

HATS, IN ALL STYLES.

We cordially invite our patrons to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

Woodland, March 27th, 1873.

jy1-6m

W. S. HUSTON. | R. M. HUSTON. | E. T. HUSTON.

NEW BUSINESS FIRM

—AT—

KNIGHT'S LANDING!

Huston Brothers,

SUCCESSORS TO

HUSTON & GOLDMAN,

KNIGHT'S LANDING,

YOLO COUNTY,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

THOMAS & HUNT,

SUCCESSORS TO

CORNER FIRST AND SOUTH STS.,

WOODLAND,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

—AND—

GRAIN,

jy12-3m

J. L. SIMPSON,

Druggist,

GALBRAITH'S BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

TOILET PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, HAIR OILS, SOAPS, HAIR BRUSHES, ETC.

A Fine Stock of

School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Stationery,
Initial Note,
Diaries, Etc.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

GLASS, CIGARS,
TOBACCO, LEGAL BLANKS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

COGNAC BRANDY,

Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.

All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist

J. L. SIMPSON,

(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street,

je20-tf WOODLAND.

JAMES SIBLEY. W. E. CALLEN.

Removal.

The lease of the

Yolo Planing Mill,

Expired on the 17th instant.

We hereby give notice that we have rebuilt said Mill, and put in a new engine with ample power, and are now setting up new and improved machinery on the corner of Oak Avenue and Railroad street, south of the College, and, as said lease has expired, we are fully prepared to do a general milling business in all its departments.

DOORS, SASH, MOULDING, ETC.,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

BRACKETS,

Planing,
Scroll Sawing,
Wood Turning.

VINE AND WATER TANKS MADE TO CEDER

General Jobbing Contracting

—AND—

HOUSE-BUILDING BUSINESS!

All Work Warranted.

Mechanics are invited to give us a call for all kinds of Mill work, Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Thankful for past favors we respectfully ask our old friends the public to give us a call.

WOODLAND, July 8th, 1872.

j. 18-3m SIBLEY & CALLEN.

EXTRA OFFER.

SECOND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.

THE CHROMO "CUTE" ELEGANTLY FRAMED AND A SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF $,730 PREMIUMS AMOUNTING TO $41,000.

GIVEN AWAY

To Every Subscriber to that Popular Weekly,

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.

Chromos are delivered at once. The distribution will POSITIVELY take place on the TWENTIETH DAY OF AUGUST, IN SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE.

OUR CHROMO "CUTE" is 16x20 inches in size, acknowledged to be the finest and handsomest picture ever given with any paper.

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND is an eight page illustrated family and story weekly in its third volume, has now over SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, and is rapidly increasing, which insures the success of the present distribution. The Publishers of Our Fireside Friend have sent to its subscribers this year over SEVENTY THOUSAND copies of the chromo "Cute," and are shipping hundreds every day. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR, which gives the subscribers FIFTY-TWO numbers of the best Family Weekly, the chromo "CUTE," finely framed, and a numbered CERTIFICATE entitling the holder to one share in the distribution of premiums for 1873. SUBSCRIBE now with the agent or send direct to the Publisher. SPECIMEN COPIES, particulars, etc., sent free.

AGENTS WANTED In every town, at home, or traveling. Large cash pay and liberal premiums for getting up clubs. The best outfit. Send at once for Terms and particulars. Address je13-mh15 WATERS & CO., Pubs., Chicago.

COLEMAN'S EUCALYPTUS

Dr. J. S. Coleman's Compound Extract of Eucalyptus, is a preparation combining all the valuable medicinal properties of the Eucalyptus, and is acknowledged by grateful thousands to be the best remedy ever offered to the public for the cure of all diseases of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY CANAL, and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, as it seems to have a direct affinity for these organs and their surroundings, and cures them by its alterative, healing and balsamic properties more effectually than any other known remedy.

It is also an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs such as BRONCHITIS, HACKING COUGH, NAUSEA DURING PREGNANCY, DYSPEPSIA, LEUCORRHŒA, ETC.

This preparation is the result of Dr. Coleman's experiments with the medicinal properties of the tree in the U. S. Marine Hospital in San Francisco, in 1871 and 1872, where he had unusual facilities for testing the various methods of preparing the remedy, and its uses. It can be relied upon as certain to give the promised results, and hundreds of testimonials of its efficacy can be seen at his office, 405 Kearny st., San Francisco.

COLEMAN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS is a powerful, yet harmless febrifuge, and is a special preparation for the treatment of the malarious fevers of our interior valleys, and is warranted to cure any case of FEVER AND AGUE treated with it according to directions, while the baneful results of the use of the usual quinine and arsenical remedies for those diseases are entirely avoided.

Beware of imitations, and take none but COLEMAN'S.

For Sale everywhere, and by Chas. Langley & Co., Druggists, Agents, San Francisco.

my2-1yis

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. si4-1y

COAL OIL, For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, August 29, 1873.

The Colorado Desert as a Great Agricultural Region.

[From the San Diego World, August 7th.]

For years the Colorado Desert has been associated in the minds of all reading Americans with the sirocco, and with a vast waste dreariness, heated to an intensity which only a salamander could endure. It is beginning to loom up very plainly now that a great empire is in store for the American people. When Mr. I. E. James had taken in the possibilities of the Colorado Desert, he turned to a companion and remarked that Mr. Chapman was largely interested in the San Joaquin and Santa Clara Valleys, and that the outcome of that section was not one-hundredth part of that of the desert. There is on the desert a vast area, every inch of which can be irrigated, that dwarfs to insignificance the comparatively small spread of irrigable land in those valleys. The water resources of that section are necessarily limited, while the Colorado river furnishes an inexhaustible volume of water for irrigation. For probably thousands of years the Colorado has been pouring the rich sediment it has collected in the far north into this vast basin, and the rich soil lies so deep that a hundred years would not exhaust its fertility. In fact, exhaustion would not be possible, for it is a benignant and peculiar characteristic of the soil of Southern California and Arizona that irrigation is manure.

There, on the Colorado Desert, lie those four and a-half or five million acres of the most fecund lands on the footstool. The never-failing Colorado rolls near by between its elevated banks. A short cut through the western bank, and, presto, you have all the irrigation you want, with no need to do aught but conduct and control the stream.

At this moment, aside from the Chapman expedition, there are parties on the Colorado Desert arranging for the taking up of lands. They have money, and they mean business. They are right. A deep and sagacious instinct underlies the venture.

Now how very singular it will be when the progress of the Texas and Pacific R.R. shall have made this enterprise worth while, and it shall be discovered that the largest and most valuable single body of farming land on the Pacific Coast lies in the very desert itself. The day of sneering and skepticism is past. We examined yesterday, with great curiosity, a specimen of this desert soil. It is the most fertile sandy loam in the world, and the sediment left by the overflow of the Nile is not more productive. Sugar, cotton and tobacco will be growing on the desert ten years from now as it never flourished before anywhere. Just think of it! Grass was in our hands yesterday which had grown on the desert, which was two feet long. Just ten days had brought it to that height. So rank and rich is the soil that the pig weed grows fourteen or fifteen feet in height, and to the thickness of a man's thigh. Who doubts but that these most wonderful lands will shortly be utilized?

STEEL BARS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR BELLS.—At a time, says an English exchange, when efforts are being made in different parts of the country to raise peals of church bells, a suggestion on the subject in the *English Choir* is opportune. Dr. Ferdinand Rahls, of Malvern House, South Hackney, writes suggesting the use of steel bars as substitutes for cast bells. They are, he says, introduced in the United States and Germany with great success, and would form a new branch of industry should the manufacture of them be taken up in this country. There is not only a large area for them in England, but a great demand must be expected from the flourishing colonies of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India, as soon as they are known in these regions. The following outlines will explain their particular merits, combined with cheapness of production. Steel bars produce a very pure, distinct, and particularly melodious sound, with many other advantages over church bells of moderate size. The power of a clear and sonorous sound can be obtained equally well, if not superior, to that cast from bell-metal or steel. Their weight will be light in comparison to the present ponderous productions. They will not burden the steeple so much, and consequently will give more scope for architectural design, and have the merit of far-sounding. Their winding and changing will not be so difficult, dangerous and expensive. They are not liable to crack, as is often the case with bells, and are therefore adapted to use in any climate. By a simple and mechanical contrivance they are more easily set in motion. The cost, compared with the manufactured cast bells, is so trivial that small churches and chapels, and especially our mission stations abroad, will be enabled to secure a peal. Three or four steel bars, forming a peal, whose weight would not exceed one hundred pounds, could be manufactured for £11 or £12; whereas only three cast bells of the same power would at least amount to £50 or £60.

WHAT MANUFACTURING DOES.—There are many a city and town that will appreciate the following: One manufactory employing one hundred men will support an additional five-hundred people. Three hundred families will disburse annually, on an average, seven hundred and fifty dollars, or $75,000 in the aggregate. This money will be drawn into town from the outside, where the manufactured goods are consumed, and the interest of this $75,000 at ten per cent. would be $7,500. These hundred families, too, would require a hundred houses, thousands of yards of cotton and woolen goods, thus giving health and impetus to every branch of industry.

DON'T USE PASTERS.—The Code gives the following directions about voting. Scratching and substituting must be done with common ink or lead pencil, and not by pasters or chemicals:

"Section 1,204.—When upon a ballot found in any ballot-box a name has been erased and another substituted therefor, in any other manner than by the use of a lead pencil, or common writing ink, the substituted name must be rejected; and the name erased, if it can be ascertained from an inspection of the ballot, must be counted, and the fact thereof must be noted upon the ballot, and such note must be signed by a majority of the Election Board."

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S seventeenth wife, who has brought suit for divorce, wants $1,000 a month alimony, $20,000 counsel fees, and $200,000 as her share of the Prophet's worldly goods.

A most destructive fire occurred in Belfast, Maine, on the 24th inst., by which 125 buildings were destroyed, rendering 130 families homeless. Loss, $500,000.

---

30 YEARS AGO
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

Was first known in America. Its merits are well known. It has the oldest and best record of any Liniment in the world. From the millions upon millions of bottles sold no complaint has ever reached us, and as a healing and

PAIN-SUBDUING LINIMENT,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is recommended with unbounded assurance in all cases of Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Rheumatism, Hard Swellings, Bites, Chilblains, Stiffness of the Joints, Frozen Feet, Ears, &c., &c., among all persons, and for Sprains, Founders, Ring-bone, Poll-evil, Scratches, Wind-galls, Hoof-ale, Sparins, Spring-halt, Saddle, Collar and Harness Galls; also diseases of the Eye and Ear in

Horses, Mules or Cattle.

MUSTANG LINIMENT

WILL ALSO

Cure Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Lame Back, Salt-rheum, Poisonous Bites, External Bone and Muscle Affections, Sore Nipples, &c., and may be justly termed the panacea for all

EXTERNAL WOUNDS.

☞ Remember, this Liniment did not spring up in a day or a year, producing THE MOST ABSURD AND UNNATURAL CURES CLAIMED BY NEW-BORN AND MUSHROOM LINIMENTS. But we have the experience of over thirty years of trial, with the most substantial results, and by a multitude of witnesses.

If the Liniment is not as recommended, the

Money will be Refunded.

Do not be imposed upon by using any other Liniment claiming the same properties or results They are a cheat and a fraud. Be sure and get nothing but

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

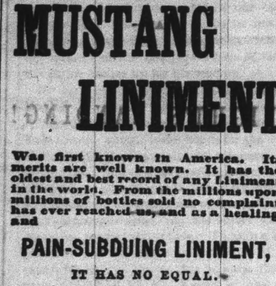
☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND COUNTRY STORES AT

25c., 50c. and $1 per Bottle.

NOTICE SIZE OF BOTTLE, STYLE, &c.

LYON MFG. CO

HAGAN'S



Magnolia Balm

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches, Sun Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and for its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

my9-1y-chwy

LUMBER!

L. B. RUGGLES,

(Successor to Ruggles & Hollingsworth)

DEALER IN

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Shakes,
Doors,
Blinds,
Plaster Paris,

SHINGLES, WINDOWS, LATHS,

Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.,

Railroad St., West of the College,

WOODLAND.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

au22-3m

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Artificial Teeth,

GOLD FOIL, DENTAL STOCK,

&c., &c., &c.,

No. 114 J street,.....SACRAMENTO

jy11-3m

COOS BAY COAL AGENCY.

BERRYMAN & DOYLE,

Dealers in

CUMBERLAND, LEHIGH, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COALS;

ALSO,

PIG IRON!

BULKHEAD—Between Pacific and Jackson St. Wharves, San Francisco.

no23-1y

NEW PAINT SHOP.

W. S. SPENCE,

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER,

All kinds of Painting promptly and satisfactorily executed.

Shop in the rear of Dunphey's blacksmith and wagon shop, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland. jy11-3m

POSITION WANTED

By a Man and Wife without Children!

A married man is desirous of getting a position for himself and wife. Both are able and willing to work, either in town or country. While I am used to all kinds of ranch work, my wife understands dairying, cooking and general housework.

Address "M. J." at the Tackney House, Woodland, until Tuesday next. au15

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil At E. BYNUM & CO'S.

A. C. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Brushes,
Perfumery,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,

APOTHECARY.

ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

jy25-3m Woodland.

CORNING'S

DOUBLE HORIZONTAL HAY PRESS!

This Press was Patented November 14th, 1871, and is one of the most

Important Inventions

Of the age, since it combines all the qualities of neat and substantial baling, with simplicity of arrangement and

UNLIMITED POWER!

Applied by means of a lever, working horizontally, and pressing any given amount of hay into bales of uniform dimensions. It is claimed for this Press,

First—That it will press nearly twice the amount of hay in the same time allowed any other press.

Second—That the work is equally well done.

Third—That it is less cumbersome, being easily transported from place to place

WITHOUT LOADING OR UNLOADING!

As with the Petaluma and other upright presses, and

Fourth—That it completely does away with all high-pitching and tramping, thereby saving almost one-half of the hard labor attending the use of all other hay presses.

The Trucks upon which these Presses are mounted are similar in size to those commonly used under Grain Separators, and the Press left mounted, when working, (two wheels being removed to admit of working the lever), and drawn from one place to another by the same team used for pressing hay—a pair of horses or oxen doing the same kind and amount of baling. Another desirable feature of this Press is that

No Hard Wood is Needed or Used

In its construction, and all repairs can be made at any blacksmithing or wagon shop in the country, and what is still more desirable this Press can be sold for from

Ten to Twenty per cent. Less

Than the Petaluma, or any other upright Press ever built and offered to the public. A good supply of these Presses is now completed and ready for use. All Presses guaranteed to work as represented. Manufactured by

R. L. BEAMER,

WOODLAND, CAL.

Woodland, May, 1873. my30-3m

THE VERY BEST For Family Sewing & General Work
Unequalled for Manufacturing
Honest, simple, Quiet & Effective
Indispensable Assistant in Every Household
Applicable to Every Fabric, Garment or Article
Possessing Special & Important Advantages over all others
GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES
The Elastic Stitch. Strong, durable and Admired by all.
Either Stitch can be obtained with the Latest & most useful Improvements
Making one style of stitch will be exchanged for the other if the first choice does not suit.
Send for price list and sample of sewing.
R. G. BROWN, Agent
116 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.
CAL.

ap25-3m

J. H. BROGAN,

General Undertaker,

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the

Old Postoffice Building,

Opposite the Store of Geo. Lewald & Co.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

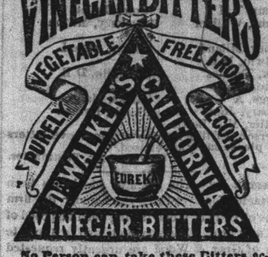
☞ He has the FINEST OF HEARSES.

J. H. BROGAN.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. je7-3m

ATLANTIC Lead, Linseed Oil, Paints in quantity, also Paint Brushes, at E. BYNUM & CO'S.

VINEGAR BITTERS



No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton sts., N.Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

my17-y

FLORENCE.

Special attention is called to the great improvements made recently in this excellent Machine, and to the new and elegant styles of Cases added to our list.

☞ *Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.*

au1-3m

FLORENCE.

For those who prefer a Machine feeding the work away from the operator, we now have one of this description quiet, easy-running and having all the other peculiar excellencies of the other style.

FLORENCE

Is sure to please. If there is one within a thousand miles of San Francisco not working well, I will attend to it without any expense to the owner. SAMUEL HILL, Agt,

FLORENCE

Is the only Machine that can sew in more than one direction—having a reversible feed—a great advantage in fastening ends of seams, in quilting, etc.

FLORENCE.

Examine the Florence, or send for Circular and samples of work before you purchase a Sewing Machine. BUY THE BEST!

Machines sold on liberal terms.

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINES.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent,

No. 19 New Montgomery Street,

Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

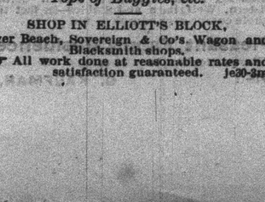
L. MACHEFERT,

ap25m8 Local Agent.

THE "SILVER TONGUE"

ORGANS

For Parlor, Church and School.



MANUFACTURED BY

E. P. Needham & Son.

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

Nos. 143, 145 *and* 147 *East* 23*d St., N. Y.*

Responsible parties applying for agencies in sections still unsupplied, will receive prompt attention and liberal inducements. Parties residing at a distance from our authorized agents, may order from our factory. Send for illustrated price list. jy11-3m

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE!

IN WOODLAND!

DRYFUS & CO.,

Have in store a full stock of

Choice Wines, Pure Liquors,

CIGARS, ETC.,

Which they offer to dealers and the public at wholesale rates as favorable as can be obtained anywhere on this Coast.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED,

—AND—

GOODS DELIVERED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Store opposite Bank of Woodland.

March 8th, 1873. je6

Carriage Painting!

CRABBE & BEMIS,

(SUCCESSORS TO STUART & ENGMAN,)

Are prepared to receive orders for Painting Carriages, Buggies, and all kinds of Wagons, etc.

Will do all Repairs on Trimming of Tops of Buggies, etc.

SHOP IN ELLIOTT'S BLOCK,

Over Beach, Sovereign & Co's. Wagon and Blacksmith shops.

☞ All work done at reasonable rates and satisfaction guaranteed. je30-3m

F. M. HALL,

MAIN ST., NEXT THE BANK OF WOODLAND,

Manufacturer —OF— And Dealer —IN—

ALL KINDS OF

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares,

PUMPS,

Lead and Iron Pipes, Gas Fixtures, Sheet Zinc, Tacks,

TABLE CUTLERY,

BRITANNIA WARE,

Clothes Wringers, House Furnishing Hardware. Agent for the celebrated

Richmond Cooking Range,

Wooden Ware, Brushes,
Galvanized Iron Wash Tubs,
Bake Ovens, Fry Pans,
Churns of all kinds,

Apple Parers,
Cabbage Cutters,
Nails, Hinges and Screws,
Mechanics' Tools,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

☞ Particular Attention Given to Laying

GAS AND WATER PIPES!

All kinds of Repairing in his Line Done with Neatness and Dispatch, and

AT REASONABLE PRICES!

☞ *Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.*

au1-3m

Porter & Co.,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, Etc., Etc.

In the New Brick Building, opposite the College,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

We are now fully prepared to supply Families with everything in the line of Provisions of every kind. Our store has been enlarged, enabling us to keep a larger assortment than ever before. We have an unsurpassed stock of

GROCERIES!

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be equalled in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES!

Will be found in our store at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of trade.

FRUITS!

Will receive special attention, and choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords.

CROCKERY!

Has of late received considerable attention at our hands. We doubt if there is another house in town that does as much in this line. Now on hand a large variety. Call and see.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods in store, and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

PORTER & CO.,

my30-3m Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

W. H. WINNE. SAM'L CALDWELL.

AT THE OLD STAND,

First Street, - Woodland.

Winne & Caldwell,

PROPRIETORS

PIONEER PLANING MILL!

We hereby notify the public that we have erected a new Mill on the old site, and have put in

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY!

We are prepared to fill all orders and do a general contracting business. We keep none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN!

And guarantee all work. We are prepared to make

Doors,
Sash,
Casings,
Inside Finish,
Brackets, and
Scroll-Sawing.

Mouldings Made to Order.

Store Fronts, Door and Window Frames, Wood Turning.

CONTRACTS TAKEN and JOBBING promptly attended to at San Francisco prices.

☞ We have made arrangements for furnishing Architectural Ornaments of all kinds, at reasonable prices. je13-3m

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street,

Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.

O. SCHLUER, . Proprietor.

A Supply of

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,

Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.

Balls and Parties

Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. au15

WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.

Good Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand. jy11-3m

AVERILL'S CHEMICAL PAINTS. A full supply of the various shades for sale at E. BYNUM & CO'S.

REMOVAL

OF THE

WOODLAND PROVISION STORE

—AND—

FISH MARKET

TO THE NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall, and

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork,

Fish—Fresh and Salt,

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.

je20-3m

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line.

GALVANIZED IRON

Water Tanks!

All Sizes, made to Order.

AGENCY FOR

Rose's deep well Force Pumps.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

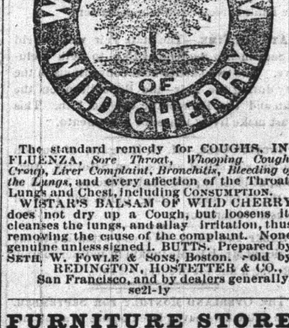
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY

Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

au1-3m C. D. MORIN.



The standard remedy for COUGHS, INFLUENZA, *Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs*, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including CONSUMPTION. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY does not dry up a Cough, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allay irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston. Sold by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally. se21-1y

FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.

jy18-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

PACIFIC SALOON!

Chris. Seiber, - - Proprietor,

Successor to H. Zirker, deceased.

I keep the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and respectfully invite all my friends and the public to come and see me.

PACIFIC SALOON,

Opp. the College, Main St., Woodland.

jy25-3m

WM. PRICE, J. BENHAYON, J. LEVISON.

WM. PRICE & CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Brandies, Wines and Liquors,

No. 44 K street, between Second and Third,

jy18 SACRAMENTO. 3m

$50,000.00

To Loan on approved Real Estate security, by

Geo. D. Fiske & Co.,

no16-tf Masonic Block.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one

SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the parts or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Mucuous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Blotch Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonderful Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does accomplish—

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are deposits of brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for Worms—Pin, Tape, &c.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1873.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had a Cancerous Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. *SOLD* BY DRUGGISTS.

READ FALSE AND TRUE. Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

se7-1y

THE SALES OF LAST YEAR.

NEW TRIUMPHS!

The Statistics from sworn returns of the Sales of Sewing Machines in 1872 (reported in 1873), show that the

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMP'Y

Sold, Last Year, over

45,000 MORE MACHINES

THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And over one quarter of all machines sold during that year. Nine out of ten of said Singer Machines were for FAMILY use—proving the great popularity of the Singer in the household. Annexed are the Sales of the different makers:

THE

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

SOLD

219,758 Machines!

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. sold	174,088
Howe Machine Company (estimated)	145,000
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co'y	52,010
Domestic Sewing Machine Company	49,354
Weed Sewing Machine Company	4,444
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co'y	33,549
Wilson Sewing Machine Company	22,656
Florence Sewing Machine Company	15,783
B. P. Howe Sewing Machine Company	14,907
Blees Sewing Machine Company	6,053
Keystone Sewing Machine Company	2,665
Bartram & Fanton Manufacturing Co'y	1,000

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

105 KEARNEY ST., San Francisco.

Thos. M. Prior, Agent, Woodland.

mh29-6m

P. S. GLASSCOCK,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

STATIONERY, ETC.,

—ALSO,—

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Liquors.

AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Front St., Knight's Landing.

AGENT FOR THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

jy11-3m

BARR'S SALOON

(CRAFT HOTEL)

Is acknowledged to be the most handsomely fitted up establishment in Woodland.

A FINE DELANEY'S WIRE CUSHION

BILLIARD TABLE

Has been procured for the accommodation and enjoyment of guests.

THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Kept at this house. ☞ Come and see me.

au22-3m C. BARR, Proprietor.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 6. WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL., FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1873. NO. 41.

Mingled Feelings.

We know not, on an April day,
How soon the sun may yield to showers;
The hawthorn bloom of closing May
Still hides the fading of its flowers.

We know not, in a smiling eye,
How soon the starting tear may tremble;
The heart where joy may seem to lie
Hath oft most sorrows to dissemble.

We list to music that brings back
Dear musings of forgotten pleasure;
Yet meet with sorrow on the track,
Where memory floateth with the measure.

The pleasure of the human breast
Can never quite from pain be singled;
And that remembrance is the best
Wherein the least of griefs is mingled.

Down the broad vista life has passed
When wearied memory seeks indulgence,
She ever finds *some* shadow cast
To cloud the sun's complete refulgence.

But, like a picture long laid by,
From which the garish hues have faded.
Few spots are all obscurity,
And most are only softly shaded.

—*Overland Monthly for September.*

A Day With a Courteous Mother.

During the whole of one of last summer's hottest days I had the good fortune to be seated in a railway car, near a mother and four children, whose relations with each other were so beautiful that the pleasure of watching them was quite enough to make one forget the discomforts of the journey. It was plain that they were poor; their clothes were coarse and old, and had been made by inexperienced hands. The mother's bonnet alone would have been enough to have condemned the whole party on any of the world's thoroughfares. I remembered afterward, with shame, that I myself had smiled at the first sight of its antiquated ugliness; but her face was one which gave you a sense of rest to look upon—it was so earnest, tender, true and strong. It had little comeliness of shape or color in it; it was thin and pale; she was not young; she had worked hard; she had been evidently much ill; but I have seen few faces which gave me such pleasure. I think that she was the wife of a poor clergyman; and I think that clergyman must be one of the Lord's best watchmen of souls. The children—two boys and two girls—were all under the age of twelve, and the youngest could not speak plainly. They had had a rare treat; they had been visiting the mountains, and they were talking over all the wonders they had seen, with a glow of enthusiastic delight which was to be envied. Only a word-for-word record would do justice to their conversation; no description could give any idea of it, so free, so pleasant, so genial, no interruptions, no contradictions, and the mother's part borne all the while with such equal interest and eagerness that no one not seeing her face would dream that she was any other than an elder sister. In the course of the day there were many occasions when it was necessary for her to deny requests, and to ask services, especially from the eldest boy; but no young girl, anxious to please a lover, could have done either with a more tender courtesy. She had her reward; for no lover could have been more tender and manly than was this boy of twelve. Their lunch was simple and scanty; but it had the grace of a royal banquet. At the last, the mother produced with much glee three apples and an orange, of which the children had not known. All eyes fastened on the orange. It was evidently a great rarity. I watched to see if this test would bring out selfishness. There was a little silence; just the shade of a cloud. The mother said, "How shall I divide this? There is one for each of you; and I shall be best off for all, for I expect big tastes from each of you."

"Oh, give Annie the orange. Annie loves oranges," spoke out the oldest boy, with a sudden air of a conqueror, and at the same time taking the smallest and worst apple himself.

"Oh, yes, let Annie have the orange," echoed the second boy, nine years old.

"Yes, Annie may have the orange, because that is nicer than the apple, and she is a lady, and her brothers are gentlemen," said the mother quietly. Then there was a merry contest as to who should feed the mother with largest and most frequent mouthfuls; and so the feast went on. Then Annie pretended to want apple, and exchanged thin golden strips of orange for bites out of the cheeks of Baldwins; and, as I sat watching her intently, she suddenly fancied she saw longing in my face, and sprang over to me, holding out a quarter of her orange, and saying, "Don't you want a taste, too?" The mother smiled, understandingly, when I said, "No I thank you, you dear, generous little girl. I don't care about oranges."

At noon we had a tedious interval of waiting at a dreary station. We sat for two hours on a narrow platform, which the sun had scorched till it smelt of heat. The oldest boy—the little lover—held the youngest child, and talked to her, while the tired mother closed her eyes and rested. Now and then he looked over at her and then back at the baby; and at last he said confidentially to me (for we had become fast friends by this time), "Isn't it funny, to think that I was ever so small as this baby? And papa says that then mamma was almost a little girl herself."

The two other children were toiling up and down the banks of the railroad track, picking ox-eyed daisies, buttercups and sorrel. They worked like beavers, and soon the bunches were almost too big for their little hands. Then they came running to give them to their mother. "Oh, dear," thought I, "how that poor, tired woman will hate to open her eyes; and she never can take those great bunches of common, fading flowers, in addition to all her bundles and bags." I was mistaken. "Oh, thank you, my darlings! How kind you were! Poor, hot, tired little flowers, how thirsty they look! If they will only try and keep alive till we get home, we will make them very happy in some water; won't we? And you shall put one bunch by papa's plate and one by mine."

Sweet and happy, the weary and flushed little children stood looking up in her face while she talked, her heart thrilling with compassion for the drooping flowers and with delight in the giving of their gift. Then she took great trouble to get a string and tie up the flowers, and then the train came, and we were whirling along again. Soon it grew dark, and little Annie's head nodded. Then I heard the mother say to the oldest boy, "Dear, are you too tired to let little Annie put her head on your shoulder and take a nap? We shall get her home in much better case to see papa if we can manage to give her a little sleep." How many boys of twelve years hear such words as these from tired overburdened mothers?

Soon came the city, the final station, with its bustle and noise. I lingered to watch my happy family, hoping to see the father. "Why, papa isn't here!" exclaimed one disappointed little voice after another.

"Never mind," said the mother, with a still deeper disappointment in her own tone; "perhaps he had to go to see some poor body who is sick." In the hurry of picking up all the parcels, and the sleepy babies, the poor daisies and the buttercups were left forgotten in a corner of the rack. I wondered if the mother had not intended this. May I be forgiven for the injustice! A few minutes after I passed the little group, standing still just outside the station, and heard the mother say, "Oh, my darlings, I have forgotten your pretty bouquets. I am so sorry! I wonder if I could find them if I went back. Will you all stand still and not stir from this spot if I do?"

"Oh, mamma, don't go, don't go. We will get you some more. Don't go," cried all the children.

"Here are your flowers, madam," said I. "I saw that you had forgotten them, and I took them as mementoes of you and your sweet children." She blushed and looked disconcerted. She was evidently unused to people, and shy with all but her children. However, she thanked me very sweetly, and said:

"I was very sorry about them. The children took such trouble to get them; and I think they will revive in water. They cannot be quite dead."

"They will *never* die!" said I, with an emphasis which went from my heart to hers. Then all her shyness fled. She knew me; and we shook hands and smiled into each other's eyes with the smile of kindred as we parted.

As I followed on, I heard the two children, who were walking behind, say to each other, "Wouldn't that have been too bad? Mamma liked them so much, and we never could have got so many all at once again."

"Yes, we could next summer," said the boy, stardily.

They are sure of their "next summer," I think, all six of those souls—children and mother, and father. They may never again gather so many ox-eyed daisies and buttercups "all at once." Perhaps some of the little hands have already picked their last flowers. Nevertheless, their summers are certain. To such souls as these, all trees, either here or in God's larger country, are Trees of Life, with twelve manner of fruits and leaves for healing; and it is but little change from the summers here, whose suns burn and make weary to the summers there, on which "the Lamb is the light."

Heaven bless them all, wherever they are.—"*Bits of Talk*," *by H. H.*

Uncle Joe Dopple's Story.

We were a hungry jury, kept out by an obstinate judge, who told us the case was a very plain one, at the same time taking good care not to tell us on which side it was so plain.

Most of the testimony on both sides, we were convinced, was false; and the problem to be solved was one not unusually presented in law-suits—to find out the truth by striking a balance between contradictory lies.

Being in for a night of it, and having regained toward each other the good temper we had lost in quarreling over the case, the next point was how to get through the time.

"Somebody tell a story," suggested the foreman. "Mr. Dopple, you're an old settler, and must have met with some adventures in pioneer times that would be worth telling."

"Well, I have seen some queer things," said Mr. Dopple—"Uncle Joe" his neighbors called him—a hale old man of about sixty, with a face full of good humor and good sense. "I have seen some queer things, but I am not much at narrating them."

"Never mind, Uncle Joe," we said, "you'll do it well enough."

"Well, boys, if you'll excuse mistakes, I'll tell you about a case that might have turned out a good deal more seriously than this one."

"Go on," was urged.

"This is how it was," began Uncle Joe, clearing his vocal hatchway by rolling an immense quid into one cheek. "When I'd made up my mind to come out here and buy, mother, as I call my wife, she made me a belt to carry my money in.

"Them was the days before green-backs, and bank-notes were no great shakes if they got too far from home. So land buyers mostly carried what they had in specie, which they commonly did in belts, buckled around their bodies—a dodge the robbers soon got up to, and the first thing they did when they got hold of a chap, was to look for his money belt.

"Well, I kissed mother, and bid her good bye one morning, and set out to hunt a new home for us, carrying the price of it in hard cash.

"Nothing worth mentioning happened till one night I stopped at a cabin and asked for lodging.

"'You can have it,' was the answer 'that is, providing you don't object to sleeping double, for another stranger's here before you.'

"I didn't exactly like the idea; but houses were scarce in them parts, and not caring to risk going further, and faring worse, I lit, and taking my saddle-bags on my arm, led my critter around to the stable, the proprietor showing the way, and when old Roan had been looked after, we went into the house.

"The other stranger was sitting by the fire, and gave me a sharp look as I came forward.

"As I sat I noticed he kept watching me sharp. I didn't fancy his looks much; but after a spell he managed to be quite friendly, and it was always my way to meet that sort of thing half-way.

"He, too, was on the lookout to buy, and we compared notes on the subject till bedtime. Our host was one of them sort o' chaps that listen a good deal without saying much, and his wife looked as if she daren't say much if she would,

"We paid our bills before going to bed. The other traveler said he was going to start before day; but as our roads lay but a little way together, I concluded I wouldn't rise so soon for the sake of only that much company. Sunrise was early enough for me.

"Our sleeping room was one end of the cabin partitioned off by itself.

"'It's a long time since you and me slept together,' said the stranger, when we were both ready to lay down.

"'So it is,' said I. 'Which side do you take?'

"'Front,' said he, 'if it is all the same to you.'

"'All the same,' said I, jumping in.

"The stranger followed, and I don't know what he did, but I soon fell asleep.

"I don't know how late or early it was when I woke up, feeling chilly. The moon was shining bright through the window. The clothes were turned over from the front side of the bed, and there stood my bedfellow, leaning over me with a big knife in one hand, a fumbling at the buckle of my belt with the other.

"Of course you grasped the arm that wielded the knife with one of your hands, and the villain's throat with the other?" interrupted a blustering juryman.

"Well, no, I didn't."

"You cried out, then?"

"Not that either."

"Well," said the blustering juryman, "I'd like to see the man that would rob me without a tussle for it. Suppose he *had* killed you—what, after all, is death? Only an 'eternal sleep,' philosophy tells us."

"That may be," said Uncle Joe; "but I wasn't a bit sleepy, just then."

"Ha! ha!" laughed the foreman. "I never heard the 'eternal sleep' theory better answered."

"Well," continued Uncle Joe, "I lay still as a mouse till that pesky critter undone my belt, and slipped it from under me, which he did so gently that I hardly felt it, wide awake as I was. Then he pulled the cover over me, and tucking it in as careful as mother could have done, he buckled my belt around him, finished dressing, and slipped out."

"And you lay there and let yourself be robbed without uttering a word?" again broke in the blustering juryman.

"I didn't see no good in speaking," said Uncle Joe; "I knew he'd sock his knife into me if I so much as chirped, and taking his chance o' cutting his way through the landlord afterward, if so be he woke up. No, I didn't say a word, but just turned over and took another nap, and in good time got up, mounted old Roan and rode off, just as if nothing had happened. I got to my journey's end that day, and bought my land the next."

"But your money?" the foreman reminded him.

"O, that was all right," said Uncle Joe.

"Why, didn't the robber get it?"

"He got the belt," Uncle Joe answered. "You see, mother and me knew that money belts had got to be so much in fashion, that they was the first thing every robber went for, and once they got a man's belt they'd go off contented. So, what does mother and me do but fill my belt with pewter buttrons, and mother she sewed the double eagles into the lining of my coonskin jacket, which the fur on the outside kept from showing, and there I carried them safe enough."

We were still laughing at Uncle Joe's story, when the bailiff tapped at the door. The judge wanted to see us. His honor had had his supper, and feeling in better humor, he discharged us from durance.

THE INTERVIEWER NUISANCE.—The interviews, whether real or imaginary, between newspaper correspondents and the most distinguished persons of modern times, on both continents, recently reported at considerable length by several of our daily contemporaries, are sufficiently farcical in their character to warrant the belief that "interviewing," as a means of attracting attention, is rapidly becoming as inefficacious as the revelations of spiritual mediums. As soon as people found out, which they did very rapidly, that the greatest men of ancient and medæval times talked in their interviews with mediums as foolishly and pointlessly as foolish school girls, communications from the other world lost all their interest, even for those who believed in them. The devoutest Spiritualist cannot now deny that a half-hour with Plato, or Marcus Aurelius, or Descartes, is one of the dullest and most unprofitable experiences a man can have, and that nobody can pass through it without wondering that a sage can be such an ass. The newspaper correspondents, we regret to say, are slowly driving the public into a similar state of mind with regard to the great men of our own day. Either it begins to say, interviewers are false knaves, or the King of Sweden, the Shah of Persia, M. Lesseps, M. Thiers, Marshal MacMahon and Don Carlos are all but born naturals. The alternative is not, as a general rule, faced with resolution or definiteness. Most people content themselves in lowering their opinion both of the "interviewer" and of the "distinguished personage," without making up their minds fully as to the merits of either, but the general result is a greatly increased indifference as to what the newpapers say, whether by way of news or comment.—*N. Y. Nation.*

GENIUS OF WOMAN.—Miss Knight, of Boston, has invented a machine for making paper bags with a satchel bottom, which is attracting attention for its complicated mechanism and extraordinary ingenuity, not only all over this country, but also in all parts of Europe and throughout Canada. The fortunate inventor has already refused fifty thousand dollars for her patent. Another Massachusetts woman now enters the field. Mrs. Bardwell, of Amherst, has recently received a patent for a self-fastening button, which needs no button, hole, holds fast and unbuttons at a touch. The invention can be applied to buttons of all sizes, and there is every prospect that it will come into extensive use. The world indeed is progressing, when we owe to the inventive genius of woman that two and half paper bags can be made in a second by a single machine, and that the making of button holes will become a lost art. When we think of the time and eye-sight now devoted to making buttons holes; we feel sure that all women will unite in erecting a statue to the woman whose ingenuity has taken away the necessity for the weary and countless stitches required in this laborious department of feminine industry.—*Providence Journal.*

ANECDOTES.

THE BARBER'S GHOST.—A gentleman traveling some years since in the upper part of this State, called at a tavern and requested entertainment for the night. The landlord informed him that it was out of his power to accommodate him, as his house was already full. He persisted in stopping, as he, as well as his horse, were almost exhausted with traveling. After much solicitation, the landlord consented to his stopping, provided he would sleep in a certain room that had not been occupied for a long time, in consequence of a belief that it was haunted by the ghost of a barber, who was reported to have been murdered in that room some years before.

"Very well," says the man; "I'm not afraid of ghosts."

After having refreshed himself, he inquired of the landlord how and in what manner the room in which he was to lodge was haunted. The landlord replied, that shortly after they retired to rest, an unknown voice was heard, in a trembling and protracted accent, saying:

"Don't you wa-nt to be sh-a-ved?"

"Well," replied the man, "if he comes, he may shave me."

He then requested to be shown to the apartment, in going to which he was conducted through a large room where were seated a great number of persons at a gaming table. Feeling a curiosity which almost every one possesses after having heard ghost stories, he carefully searched every corner of his room, but could discover nothing but the usual furniture of the apartment. He then lay down, but did not close his eyes immediately, and in a few minutes he imagined he heard a voice saying:

"Do you w-a-nt to be sh-a-ved?"

He arose from his bed and searched every part of the room, but could discover nothing. He again went to bed, but no sooner had he begun to compose himself to sleep than the question was again repeated. He again rose and went to the window, the sound appearing to proceed from that quarter, and stood awhile silent. After a few moments of anxious suspense, he again heard the sound distinctly, and, convinced that it was from without, he opened tho window, when the question was repeated full in his ear, which startled him not a little. Upon a minute examination, however, he observed that the limb of a large oak tree, which stood under his window, projected so near the house that every breath of wind, to a lively imagination, made a noise resembling the interrogation—"Do you w-a-nt to be sh-a-ved?"

Having satisfied himself that his ghost was nothing more or less than the limb of a tree coming in contact with the house, he again went to bed and attempted to get asleep; but he was now interrupted by the peals of laughter, and an occasional volley of oaths and curses from the room where the gamblers were assembled. Thinking that he could turn the late discovery to his own advantage, he took a sheet from the bed and wrapped it round him, and taking the washbasin in his hand, and throwing a towel over his arm, proceeded to the room of the gamblers, and suddenly opening the door, walked in, exclaiming, in a tremulous voice:

"Do you w-a-nt to be sh-a-ved?"

Terrified at the sudden appearance of the ghost, the gamblers were thrown into great confusion in attempting to escape it, some jumping through the windows, and others tumbling head over heels down stairs. Our ghost, taking advantage of a clear room, deliberately swept a large amount of money from the table into the basin, and retired unseen to his own room.

The next morning he found the house in the utmost confusion. He was immediately asked if he rested well, to which he replied in the affirmative.

"Well, no wonder," said the landlord, "for the ghost, instead of going to his own room, made a mistake and came to ours, frightened us out of the room, and took away every dollar of our money."

The guest, without being the least suspected, quietly ate his own breakfast, and departed, many hundred dollars richer by the adventure.

A stranger who is visiting Danbury proposed to one of our citizens, Saturday, that he would get a barouche if the citizen would furnish ladies, and take a drive out of town in the evening. The citizen agreed, and went home to get ready. His wife noticed the particular toilet, and asked him what was up. He didn't appear to know that anything was up, and she said no more. Shortly after he left, she went to his place of businesss, and learned that he was to take a drive. The carriage was out in front of the hotel the party was to start from, and near it the curious woman found her husband's partner in the scheme. She asked him if the carriage was going to R——, and he, believing her to be one of the invited, replied in the affirmative and helped her in. She was no more than comfortably settled in the back seat, when her husband came down the hotel steps with the couple he had engaged, and reaching the carriage proceeded to bow them in, when his smile was petrified into ghastliness by the vision of his affectionate wife, pleasantly located on the back seat and going through a brief rehearsal with her fingers. One instant he gazed frantically at her, and then giving expression to his pent-up feelings with the simple exclamation, "By hokey!" he turned and fled.—*Danbury News.*

THE MEANEST YET.—Some gentlemen were talking about meanness, when one said he knew a man on Lexington Avenue who was the meanest man in New York.

"How mean is that?" asked a friend.

"Why, he is so mean that he keeps a five cent piece, with a string tied to it, to give to beggars, and when their backs are turned he jerks it out of their pockets."

"Why, this man is so mean," continued the gentleman, "that he gave his children ten cents a piece the night before the Fourth of July, but during the night, when they were asleep, he went up stairs, took the money out of their clothes, and then whipped them in the morning for losing it."

"Does he do anything else?"

"Yes; the other day I dined with him, and I noticed the poor little servant girl whistled gaily all the way up the stairs with the dessert, and when I asked my generous friend what made her whistle so happily, he said, 'Why, I keep her whistling so she can't eat the raisins out of the cake.'"

Ann Jones, of Providence, R. I., fell to the floor dead on seeing an undertaker's hearse drive up for the burial of her child.

HOUSEHOLD.

COUNTRY VISITING.—We believe in it. We enjoy it. But we would do it rationally, and give pleasure as well as receive. We do not believe in systematically going from house to house, under the name of visiting, to save board and personal trouble. It is just a "plated" way of stealing, and the fact not well-covered, either. It is delightful for people who live in crowded cities to make summer visits in the country. The air filled with the odor of new-mown hay, and the freshness of Nature's bounty, they appreciate. They enjoy all these luxuries and feel sure they are gaining in strength. They started for the country "just in time to save cholera, or something else, with a long string of doctor's bills."

While these city guests are being nourished by these pure country tonics, how is it with the visited family? If we should follow the mother in her round of duty, we should wonder she were still in the flesh. She rises very early and skims the "beautiful cream," and washes the pans and pails, preparatory to making the "sweet golden butter." There is one inefficient servant. The mother and the one "girl" perform the labor of the household. There are four young children—the youngest a mere baby. The men cannot stop to churn—the wife understands that—for she knows that the products of the farm are their sole support.

"Make hay while the sun shines," must be practically carried out. So the men must start early for the hay-field. Haying looks so attractive in pictures. But the hurry when a thunder-shower threatens—and the long, hard-working days of the women, as well as the men, do not always afford rose-tinted reflections.

To return to the butter. It is churn—churn—churn. The butter won't come. In vain the thermometer gives assurance that the cream is "just right." Why doesn't it turn into butter? Meantime, the breakfast must be prepared—rather the breakfasts—for the men must have theirs early. While one pair of hands are busy at the churn—the other pair must do the rest. "The rest." What doesn't that include? Making an omelette and baking muffins for the company-table—frying potatoes and warming meat for the other—children to dress—in fact, everything to do, it would seem. The mother may get time to glance at the looking-glass, and see her tired, worn face—enough to make her wonder how much longer she can stand the pressure.

Now, if people visit such families, why can't they make themselves agreeable? "Agreeable," under such circumstances, means useful. Instead of saying, "Aunt, can I be of service to you?" just do something. Shell the peas for dinner—wash up the breakfast dishes—dust the parlor—and keep little Kate with you. No matter if you don't love children in general. No matter if they are not taught as you think they should be. Manufacture a little love for them—as they are. It will almost equal the genuine article. Do not continually speak of how "I do such and such things," particularly if her attempt has nearly proved a failure. When you leave make Bridget a present. Her work has been greatly increased by your presence. She may not expect to be remembered—she has little reason to—she is so generally forgotten. A pretty white apron, or ten yards of calico, will brighten past labor amazingly.

Praise and encourage the mother, every opportunity. If your way of doing a thing is better—it may be so, because of the time you have to attend to it. Give prominence to the pleasant characteristics of the children. With tact you may lighten some of her many cares. Your pleasure and health, as well as hers, would reap the benefit.—*Portland Transcript.*

ALMOND BLANC-MANGE.—One gallon of cream. Soften in a small portion of this cream (cold) two ounces of isinglass. Have ready blanched two pounds of sweet almonds, with two dozen and a half peach kernels or bitter almonds. Beat these fine in a mortar, with a little rose-water to prevent their oiling. Put the gallon of cream with the melting isinglass into a preserving kettle over the fire, and stir until perfectly dissolved, adding meanwhile one pound and a quarter of white sugar. Let the cream come to a boil. Stir in the almonds smoothly just as you take the blanc-mange from the fire; set aside in a bowl to cool, stirring occasionally until lukewarm when pour into moulds previously dipped in cold water.

DRIED APPLE CAKE.—The afternoon before I wish to bake I stew two cups of dried apples till soft, chop fine and simmer in two cups of molasses one and one-half or two hours; the next morning I add one cup of sour milk, two small teaspoonfuls of soda, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon, one-half of a nutmeg, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and flour enough to make as stiff as gingerbread. Raisins added improves it. This makes two loaves.

BREAST OF VEAL.—Cover thickly with crumbs of bread, put small lumps of butter about on it, and sprinkle with pepper and salt when baked, making a gravy of butter. This is a very nice dish. Both the rack and breast, as commonly dressed, are but little esteemed, yet in this way make excellent dishes.

CORN BISCUIT.—One quart of mush, cold or nearly so, one teacupful of butter, and flour enough to roll; roll about one-half inch thick, cut into biscuits and bake to a light brown.

ONE BETTER.—An old joker who was never known to yield the palm to any antagonist in reeling knotty yarns, was put to his trumps at hearing a traveler state that he once saw a brick house placed upon runners and drawn up a hill to a more favorable location, some half a mile distant. "What do you think of that, Uncle Ethiel?" said the bystanders. "Oh, fudge!" said the old man, "I once saw a two-story stone house, down East, drawn by oxen three miles?" A dead silence ensued; the old man evidently had the worst of it, and he saw it. Gathering all his energies, he bit of a huge piece of pig tail, by the way of gaining time for thought. "They drawed the stone house," said the old man, ejecting a quantity of tobacco juice toward the fireplace; "but that warn't the worst of the job; for after they'd done that, they went back and drawed the cellar!" The stranger gave in."

Communism of Indian Tribes.

The communism of the Indian sdemands notice in this review. The right of the individual to the proceeds of his labor is one of his God-given rights, of which no government should deprive him, unless in those great national emergencies when every individual interest must be sacrificed to preserve the life of the nation. And the experience of six thousand years has shown that the indolence of mankind can only be overcome, and the individual and the family aroused to that steady industry which is the condition of civilization, by the steady pressure of necessity. "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat." This is the Divine law, the heaven-ordained Indian policy; and we have not bettered the matter by our attempted amendments. Indeed, with all other races we have ceased to attempt any improvement on God's plan of human government. We recognize the duty of every Irishman, and Dutchman, and Chinaman, and American, to work; if he will not work, we either send him to the workhouse or let him starve. The Indian is the only man for whom we provide the means of living in idleness. It would be hard to show what right he has to this immunity from labor. But it would not be hard to show that between pensions to the Indians, and salaries to the agents, and pay of the soldiers and officers, and transportation of supplies, and the value of the reservations of public lands, it costs the nation more to keep these Indians in idleness than it would to bring all the arable lands of California into cultivation.

But the expense is not the worst feature of this policy. It actually prevents and discourages everything like individual effort, and by paying an equal amount of tribute to each man without regard to conduct, it places the lazy, drunken Indian on a level with his industrious squaw, and with the energetic hunter and fisher, who is moreover compelled by the custom of the tribe to share the proceeds of his industry with the idle loafer. Thus, the communism of the Indian tribes is worse than the communism of Paris. It is indeed the French communism in its inevitable result. Yet men who would shudder at the proposal to introduce the European communism into America, are actually voting, yearly, millions of dollars for the support of this feature of the Red Republic among the Indians. But if communism be good for them, why not allow other nationalities to reap its benefits? Why not lay off the valley of the Hudson as an Irish reservation, and vote some millions for whisky and blankets to keep those gentlemen from going out on the war-path with free shillalahs? Why not make a reservation of the great valley of the Mississippi for the Germans, and vote a few millions for lager-beer and tobacco to keep them in good humor? Why not have a big talk with the Chinese, and locate them in the Santa Clara Valley, voting them a few millions for the purpose of providing them with stale fish and opium at the national expense?

It may be answered, that these people get on very well when thrown upon their own resources and compelled to devote their own individual energies by necessity, but that the Indians will perish unless patronized and pensioned.

But the proper reply to this is, the Indian is a man also. The laws of political economy are as truly the laws of God as the laws of chemistry or the Ten Commandments. Nothing but failure can result from any attempt to supersede or improve upon the laws of God. The utter and shameful failure of our attempt to subsidize and support by our national authority the Indian tribal system of combined communism, indolence, polygamy, and slavery, ought long ago to have convinced us of its folly. The civilized world frowns reproach upon England's attempt to sustain in Turkey a government which shields some of these abominations; but the worst vices of the Turks are civilized compared with those of the Indian tribal governments which are permitted to exist within the cordon of our armies. It is a strange spectacle—a sovereign nation tolerating rival sovereignties on its soil—a republic supporting military aristocracies—an industrious people pensioning communism and laziness; and a Christian, chivalrous people tolerating polygamy, female slavery, and the vilest abuse of woman!

The results are what we see before us. The miserable Indians themselves are rapidly sinking under their uncontrolled vices, and are fast perishing by drunkenness, disease, and mutual wars. But they are not yet so far reduced as to be unable to perceive that, in some way, the more civilized race is their enemy. Captain Jack's father and his warriors fell by White treachery in a peace talk. There have not been wanting White savages capable of robbing the Indians of their poor rags, and furs, and blankets, and even of their souls, by bartering to them the fire liquor. Maddened into a wild-beast-like fury, they are almost yearly breaking out on the war-path, and slaughtering all whom they meet, devastating the frontier settlements, and as in the melancholy case before us, with the cunning of the serpent, smiting the bravest and the best of our people. It is time that this terrible process, of blundering and slaughtering should cease. It is disgraceful to American republicanism that it should have continued so long. The American people are now aroused to an intelligent consideration of our Indian policy, and will command the abandonment of those erroneous principles which have too long guided our relations with that people, and a return to that first principle of republican government, the equality of all men before the law.—*Overland Monthly for September.*

Colt's Fire-arms Company have received an order for thirty thousand pistols, which will make it lively at the armory for some time to come. Eight thousand of the new order are for our government, and the balance are on foreign account.

Newport idlers have established a casino, or club house for both sexes, where, during the waste hours between lunch and dinner, time can be killed by flirtation or other harmless amusements.

At St. Paul, Minnesota, a Baptist church is being built, which, with the grounds, will cost about $100,000. It is said to be the wealthiest Baptist church west of the Mississippi River.

Miss Edmonia Lewis.

The *Daily Graphic* reports an interview with Miss Lewis, the half Indian and half negro sculptor. This is the account which she gives of herself:

"My mother was an Indian and my father was a colored man. I was born at Greenbush, which you know is on the other side of the river, opposite Albany. My father and mother died when I was about four years old. My Indian aunts took care of me; the tribe moved away to Canada, but they sometimes came down as far as New York City to buy beads and such things."

"Did they talk Indian?"

"O, no; English, except when white people visited them; then they would talk Indian among themselves. They were Chippewas.

"When I was about thirteen years of age, my brother, who was much older than myself, and who had made a great deal of money in California, sent word to say that he wished that I should be educated. He sent money for the purpose. I was delighted to learn—very eager. I had never learned anything. The 'black robes' taught us a few prayers—that was all.

"I felt the strangest sensation in putting on dresses. I had never worn anything but blankets. (Laughing.) You see I had good opportunities for studying the nude. I was then sent to Oberlin College, in Ohio. I studied there for four years. I was extremely fond of the mathematics and made good progress in algebra and geometry. At the end of the four years I proposed to go to Boston and study music.

"One day I was walking down School street; I saw a statue of Benjamin Franklin. It was the first statue I had ever seen. I don't know how I felt; it struck me in a most remarkable way. I went and asked Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison what it was. He told me it was a statue, and also explained the nature of sculpture. I said, 'I will be a sculptor.' He told me to go round to Mr. Brackett. I went to see him and told him what I felt. He was rough. He threw down a cast of a baby's foot, a lump of clay and one or two tools.

"'There,' said he, 'model that. If there is anything in you it will come out.'

"O, I tried to model it ever so often. At first, I failed miserably; but at the end of a month I made a very good copy of the little foot. A lady gave me three dollars for that foot when I was about to leave Boston for Rome. I made my modeling tools myself. I got some pieces of ebony and filed them out with a rasper."

"What next did you attempt?"

"A bust of Voltaire. I succeeded very well indeed. Well, then, you recollect Col. Shaw, who fell at Fort Wagner? I made a bust of him from a photograph. That was a very great success. The bust was much admired. My Boston friends took one hundred copies at fifteen dollars. Then I was rich. I immediately determined to go to Rome. I went in August, 1865."

"How did you succeed there?"

"O, very well, indeed. Mr. Powers was very kind to me—that dear, good man. He showed me how to fix the wires so as to keep the clay from settling when I modeled. I immediately set to work and modeled the 'Marriage of Hiawatha'—the two figures, you know, of Hiawatha and Minnehaha. While it was yet in clay I had an order for a copy in marble by Mrs. Mary Pell, of Flushing, Long Island. I received four hundred dollars for the group. Then I modeled the 'Old Arrowmaker and His Daughter.' Miss Cushman ordered a copy of that in marble, and presented it to the Young Men's Christian Association in Boston. I made a 'Madonna and Child' for the Marquis of Bute, for which I received three thousand dollars."

WHAT LOVE IS.—That adoration which a man gives to a woman whom he feels to be greater and better than himself, is hardly distinguishable from religious feeling. What deep and worthy love is not so? whether of woman or child, or art or music. Our caresses, our tender words, our still rapture under the influence of autumn sunsets, or pillared vistas, or calm, majestic statues, or Beethoven symphonies, all bring with them the consciousness that they are mere waves and ripples in an unfathomable ocean of love and beauty; our emotion in its keenest moment passes from expression into silence, our love at its highest flood rushes beyond its object, or loses itself in the sense of divine mystery. Is it any weakness, pray, to be wrought on by exquisite music?—to feel its wondrous harmonies searching the subtlest windings of your soul, the delicate fibers of life where no memory can penetrate, and binding together your whole being, past and present, in one unspeakable vibration; melting you in one moment with all the tenderness, all the love that has been scattered through the toilsome years, concentrating in one emotion of heroic courage or resignation all the hard-learned lessons of self-renouncing sympathy, blending your present joy with past sorrow, and your present sorrow with all your past joy? If not, then neither is it a weakness to be so wrought upon by the exquisite curves of a woman's cheek and neck and arms, or the sweet childish pout of her lips. For the beauty of a lovely woman is like music; what can one say more? Beauty has an expression beyond and far above the one woman's soul that it clothes, as the words of genius have a wilder meaning than the thought that prompted them; it is more than a woman's love that moves us in a woman's eyes—it seems to be a far-off mighty love that has come near to us, and made a speech for itself there; the rounded neck, the dimpled arm, move us by something more than their prettiness—by their close kinship with all we have known of tenderness and peace. The noblest nature sees the most of this impersonal expression in beauty (it is needless to say that there are gentlemen with whiskers dyed and undyed who see none of it whatever), and for this reason, the noblest nature is often the most blinded to the character of the one woman's soul that the beauty clothes. Whence, I fear, the tragedy of human life is likely to continue for a long time to come, in spite of mental philosophers, who are ready with the best receipts for avoiding all mistakes of the kind.—*George Eliot.*

Baron Gustave de Rothschild wants the Shah to ameliorate the condition of the Jews in Persia, and the King of Kings says he will.

[From the Commercial Herald.]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

A week since Wheat purchases had reached 2c. Since then a very active business has been done upon a rising market, stimulated greatly by light receipts and by the exigencies of shippers and the advancing tendency of Liverpool and other foreign marts, more particularly France, where the Wheat crop is said to be light. The operations in Wheat during the period under review have been unprecedentedly large, and the market more excited than ever before in our history. Transactions have been very considerable in the aggregate, including large parcels to arrive within the next thirty days. Some of the leading operators in this Wheat movement are new men upon this coast, and are somewhat inexperienced in our ways of doing business. They began at an opportune moment, and made a few fortunate strikes, and following up the game they were soon overreached, and for a short season were disposed to cry enough; but upon receiving private advices from the East of short crops in France, and the consummation of large purchases of floating cargoes off the Irish coast for the Continent, with rising prices all over the world, coupled with the prevailing impression here that California's Breadstuff surplus would be much less than the estimates heretofore made, concluded again to enter the market. Accordingly these parties entered Monday's market in good earnest, buying about ten thousand tons of Wheat for export at an average price of $2 10 ₱ cental. On that day twenty or thirty thousand tons changed hands, as high as $2 15 having been paid for several cargo parcels f. o. b. At 2c and upward, farmers very generally show a disposition to make contract sales of their Wheat for future delivery, but up to this date our daily receipts show a considerable falling off as compared with same time last year. Up to this writing our Wheat supplies have been restricted to Stockton and two or three other shipping points, showing the movement not yet general. In many localities no grain has yet been marketed, it still remaining corded up in the field. These prices will, however, bring out the crop rapidly, and the ships now on the berth will have prompt dispatch. Barley arrives sparingly: it is wanted for export at some advance upon prices previously quoted. Oats appear to be neglected for the moment. Corn is a shade higher. Rye arrives sparingly; it is wanted by distillers. Buckwheat is yet nominal. Beans are in large supply, the crop turning out better than was expected; prices of small White and Pea are now down to that point that it will pay to ship them to New York. Hops arrive very sparingly, and the market not yet opened.

FLOUR—Since the large operations recorded in our last there has been but little new business transacted, most of the millers now running for the fulfillment of previous contracts. The Golden Gate Mill is, however, idle at the moment, other than supplying her local trade demand. The Golden Age and other city mills have advanced prices of Extra to $6 25@6 50 for best silk-dressed, while others are willing sellers at $6. Superfine is neglected; outside lots can yet be bought at $4 50@4 75, while standard brands rule from $5@5 50, with but a moderate demand. The steamship Quang Se, on the 16th inst., carried to Obina 11,000 qr sks and 60 bbls, and to Japan 211 bbls and 282 hf sks. The Oriflamme, from Oregon, on the 19th inst., brought 6,700 qr sks Extra. The sales during the week include jobbing sales by the Golden Age, Golden Gate, Commercial, Genesee, and National Mills, at our highest range. Oregon Extras are now held at $6 and upward. The stock of Flour is light, very little in first hands, and the millers filling export orders. The Vallejo Star Mills at date are doing perhaps the largest export business of any establishment in the State, being now engaged in loading one or more ships for Liverpool.

WHEAT—The market is strong and has been so for some time past, with a constant upward tendency, accelerated by the late free sales of Flour, light receipts at side-wheeler, and the constantly advancing prices in Liverpool, occasioned in part by poor crops in France and the purchase of many California cargoes afloat for Havre at enhanced Liverpool quotations. On the 13th purchases were made as high as 2c, and since then operations have been very considerable, chiefly of crop parcels to arrive within 15 or 30 days, and at prices ruling all the way from $2 05@2 15, which latter rate has been paid for four or more cargoes f. o. b. In the excited state of the market which has existed for ten days past, it is impossible to obtain all the particulars of purchases made. We will, however, attempt to give the cream of the sales, premising that some of them were made inland, and the freight to tide-water added to conform to city cost, as nearly all is destined to ship's side: Aug. 13th—1,370 tons sold at $2. 14th—1,000 tons bought at $2@2 05. 15th—22,000 tons purchased at $2 07½. 16th—2,250 tons bought at $2 05; 4,500 tons, $2 07½@2 10. 18th—8,000 tons, in four lots, at $2 10; 4,000 tons at $2 12½; 1,600 sks choice milling, $2 11¼; 4 000 sks for export, $2 15; 4,000 sks for distillation, $2 10; 2,800 sks fair milling, $2 05; 1,500 sks mixed, $2 Aug. 19th—20,000 sks at Vallejo, $2 10. On the 20th inst., Liverpool quotations came through at 11s 4d@12s 7d for average, 12s 8½@12s 9d for club. Private quotations are higher. These prices have been fully discounted by our people, and the market at this writing has relapsed somewhat from the highest rates noted above. The receipts as well as offerings on 'Change this morning were light, and at the close we cannot quote round lots above $2 10@2 12½ for choice samples.

BARLEY—The export demand is continued, and prices hardening under the influence of light receipts. On the 13th inst., 3,000 sks good Coast sold at $1 10. 14th—2,000 sks dark Coast, $1 07½. 15th—2,500 sks, $1 12½. 16th—1,500 sks old sold at $1 20@1 22½. 18th—2,500 sks good Coast, $1 15. 19th—2,500 sks old, $1 20; 1,500 sks new, $1 15. The market closing strong at $1 15 for feed, $1 20@1 25 for brewing.

OATS—The Oriflamme, from Oregon, brought 275 sacks. The demand is light at $1 55@1 70 ₱ ctl as extremes.

RYE—The demand is good at $1 75@1 80 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—The crop is turning out well, and prices have declined. Sales of new White Pea at 3½@3½c; new Bayos, 2½@2¾c.

HAY—The receipts are liberal; prices steady at $11 50@15 50 for small cargo parcels.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—Sales from the wharf at $17 50@17 50. Mill prices $1 ₱ ton higher.

HIDES—The market is well supplied. We quote Dry, 17½@18c; Wet Salted, 8½@9c; with sales of 12,000 lbs latter at 9c cash.

TALLOW—Is the turn dearer, with sales 15,000 lbs crude at 7c; refined for machinery is held at 8½c.

LEATHER—The market remains much as for some weeks past. There seem to be too many tanners on the coast for the demand for Leather, and for the supply, take one month with another through the year, of Wet Salted Hides, which are almost the only Hides worked here; and this is one of the reasons why our Leather is remarkably good, and still the kinds of stock most made here sell at less prices for the quality than anywhere else in the world. We now quote Bridle Oak, 34@36 ₱ side; Wax Calf Skins, 65c@$1 05 ₱ lb; Wax Kip Skins, $42@60 ₱ dozen.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied within the range of 85c@$1, the latter for extra choice. Sweet are scarce at the moment at $1 62½@1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Receipts are quite liberal; selling at $1 12½@1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

WOOL—Transactions the past week have been large, and principally embraced low grade California and better descriptions of Oregon, at prices within the range of last week's quotations. Southern California Wool of the defective and burry kinds very closely sold up. Small parcels of California Fall clip are coming forward, and find buyers at 15@16c for ordinary good, and 16@18c for choice. No sales of burry Fall to note. The sales for the week aggregate 750,000 lbs, a portion Oregon. This we quote at 18@19c for Eastern Oregon, and 24@27c for choice fleece. As yet but little Fall clip has appeared in market.

HONEY—There is a light demand; prices for Los Angeles and San Diego nominal, say 20@22c; choice Northern, 18@20c; dark, 8@12½c; strained, 10@15c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—There is a fair demand. The stock on hand is light, and prices steady at 30@35c ₱ lb for choice.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter supplies are becoming lighter daily; good demand, prices advanced, say 32½@35c for good to extra choice, though some gilt-edged dairies bring 37½c; ordinary to fair, 22@25c. California Cheese, 10@13c; Eastern Cheese, 13½@14c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs in good demand at 42½@45c for choice lots; 3,500 doz Oregon per steamer selling at 37½c.

POULTRY—The supply is abundant. Prices at date: Hens and Roosters, $6 50@8 50, as to size; Spring Chickens, small, $3@4; large, $4@5; Ducks, tame, $4@7; Geese, tame, $2@2 50 ₱ pair; Turkeys, 20@22c ₱ lb; Hare, $2 50; Dov s, 50@75c ₱ dozen.

CATTLE—Beef is plenty, selling by the quarter at 4@7c, though there is a large amount of poor Beef selling much lower. Calves, scarce, 6@8c. Mutton, 6@6c. Lambs, 6@7c. Hogs on foot are coming in quite plentifully lately, 5½@6c for live and dressed, 7@8½c, the latter price for small hogs.

FRUIT—We have a fair supply of Mountain Peaches of good quality, and a superabundant stock of little trash. Dolly Varden" (mildewed) Peaches, mostly cling-stones, that are unsalable, not worth freight and charges; at the same time, choice fruit, free-stones, are wanted. Apples are very plentiful and cheap. Berries are becoming scarce, although Blackberries and Strawberries still obtainable. Bartlett Pears are now to be had in quantities and of good quality. Plums and Prunes being a light crop in many places, the market has not been crowded and prices have been well sustained. Grapes of different varieties are coming in daily in larger quantities. Tomatoes and Melons are plentiful and cheap. We quote: Apples, choice, $1@1 25 ₱ box; common, 25@75c ₱ box. Pears, Bartlett, $1 25@1 50 ₱ box; Seckel, $1 50@1 75; common, 50@60c ₱ box. Peaches, Crawford's, 75c@$1 25 ₱ basket, according to quality; choice clings, $1 25@1 75 ₱ box. Grapes, Chasselas, 3@4c ₱ ℔; Rose of Peru, 4@6c; Black Hamburg, 4@5c; Muscats, 4@5c; Mission, 2@3c. Plums, 2½@6c ₱ ℔. Prunes, 3@3c ₱ ℔. Strawberries, 20@25 ₱ chest. Blackberries, 3@6c ₱ ℔. Figs, 6@8c ₱ ℔. Apricots, 3@5c ₱ ℔. Oranges, out of market. Lemons, none in market. Limes, $12 50 ₱ M. Bananas, $3@4 ₱ bunch. Pine Apples, 25@50 ₱ doz. Cocoanuts, $10 ₱ 100. Watermelons, $4@10 ₱ 100. Cantaloupes, $1@1 50 ₱ doz. Crab Apples, 2@3c ₱ ℔. Nectarines, 3@4c ₱ ℔. Currants, 3@6c ₱ ℔. Dried Fruit—Apples, 6@7c ₱ ℔ in sacks, 7@8c in boxes; Plums, 2@3c, pitted 10@13c; Raisins, 8@12½c; Figs, 8@10c; Pigs, white, 12@18c.

BACON, HAMS AND LARD—The market is firm at a slight improvement in rates. Sugar-cured Hams now held at 16½@17½c for invoice parcels. We note sales of 14,000 lbs California Bacon, 11½@12½c, for heavy and light weights; best Eastern, 13@13½c; 20,000 lbs—1 car—canvassed Hams (outside brand) at 15c—30 days; 1 car—20,000 lbs—Armour's Chicago Hams, 16c—cash. 125 cs California Lard, 12½@13c for 10-lb and 5-lb tins; 80 cs Wilson's California illuminated tins, 14c; 1 car—20,000 lbs—French & Co.'s Chicago tierce Lard, 10c—60 days.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A sentimental writer says, "It is hard to say good-bye." We don't think so. It is easier to say "good-bye" three times than to say "ichthyosaurus" once.

A Peoria man stayed out in the yard until two o'clock the other night, trying to freeze his dog to death. Five doctors' buggies were standing in front of his house the next morning, and the dog is sucking eggs by day and howling by night, as usual.

Voltaire once praised another writer very heartily to a third person. "It is very strange," was the reply, "that you speak so well of him, for he says you are a charlatan." "Oh," replied Voltaire, "I think it very likely that both of us are mistaken."

When George Wither, the Puritan poet, was taken prisoner by the Cavaliers, there was a general disposition displayed to hang him at once; but Sir John Denham saved his life by saying to Charles I.: "I hope your majesty will not hang poor George Wither, for as long as he lives it can't be said that I am the worst poet in England."

A revengeful traveler on a certain railroad in this State packed a carpet-bag full of loaded revolvers, and handed it to a gentlemanly baggage-smasher who had ruined three or four trunks for him already. The smasher flung the bag up against the wall savagely, and then threw it on the floor and stamped on it, and jumped up and down on it, as usual. At about the fourth jump firing began along the whole line. Forty-six revolvers went off in rapid succession, distributing bullets around the car with disgusting carelessness of the legs of the smasher, who was shot in six places before he could get out of the car. He rode upon the platform during the whole of that trip; and when he did enter the car, he encased his legs in stove-pipe, and ran an iron-clad snow-plough in front of him to push the baggage out with. He smashes, perhaps, fewer carpet-bags now than he once did in the blissful past—much fewer; and he is filled with gloom. The only boon he craves is that he may be present when the carpet-bag owner calls with his check. He says there will then be a conflict which will make the Franco-German war appear perfectly ridiculous.

Belshazzar Smith had a very bad and very dangerous habit of walking in his sleep. His family feared that during some one of his somnambulistic saunterings he would charge out of the window and kill himself; so they persuaded him to sleep with his little brother William, and to tie one end of a rope round his body and the other end round the waist of little William. The very first night after this arrangement was made, Belshazzar dreamed that a burglar was pursuing him with a dagger. So he crept over to William's side of the bed, stepped over William's slumbering form, jumped out on the floor and slid under the bed. He stayed there awhile fast asleep; and then, his nightmare having changed, he emerged upon the other side of the bed and got under the covers in his old place. The rope, it will be observed, was beneath the bed, and it was pulled taut, too. Early in the morning, Belshazzar, about half awake, scrouged over against William. To his surprise the movement jerked William clear out of bed. Belshazzar leaped out to ascertain the cause of the phenomenon, and at the same time his brother disappeared under the bed. Belshazzar, hardly yet awake, was scared, and he dived beneath the bedstead; as he did so, he heard William skirmishing across the blankets above his head. Once more he rushed out, just in time to perceive William glide over the other side. Belshazzar just then became sufficiently conscious to feel the rope pulling him. He comprehended the situation at once, and disengaged himself. And perhaps little William was not mad! He was in the hospital undergoing repairs for about three weeks, and when he came out he had a strange desire to sleep alone. Belshazzar anchors himself now to an anvil.—*Max Adeler.*

The postal cards are now being turned out at a very rapid rate, the average number shipped daily from the manufactory being between seven and eight hundred thousand, while the number will probably soon be increased to one million a day. The ratio of the demand is far in excess of the estimates made by the Department, and it now seems likely that the first year's consumption will reach at least two hundred millions.

From a series of very curious experiments just made, it appears that the high notes of a violin string are accompanied with sufficient concussion to explode iodide of nitrogen on paper affixed to it. The sound-waves generated by the explosion of the merest trifle of nitro-glycerine are also, it is found, capable of exploding an equal quantity of iodide of nitrogen at a distance of eight and a half feet.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Union* tells of a Newfoundland dog that fell into a canal there, recently, and was unable to get out. At length he succeeded in getting his paws upon the bank, and Gov. Smyth's dog, appreciating the situation, seized the drowning dog by the neck, and, making a vigorous sally backward, drew him on the bank. The two dogs looked at each other with the greatest complacency and went home.

A Mutual Mistake.—Two gentlemen were riding in a stage coach, when one of them, misplacing his handkerchief, rashly accused the other of having stolen it; but soon finding it, he had the good manners to beg pardon for the affront, saying it was a mistake; to which the other replied with great readiness:

"Don't be uneasy; it was a mutual mistake; you took me for a thief and I took you for a gentleman."

FARM AND GARDEN.

Depth of Covering Seed.—As a general rule, the smaller the seed the lighter should be the covering. We are very apt to cover too deeply. Nature here is safe to follow. She covers lightly. The seed falls from the ripened stalk upon the surface of the ground, to be covered only with leaves, or to be washed into the soil by the rains. Onions, parsnips, squashes and Lima beans, such plants, especially, as push up the shells of the seed itself, find it difficult to force their way up through much depth of earth, after it is packed down by rains. A quarter, or half an inch at most, is quite sufficient for these seeds.

Care should be taken that no lumps of earth be left over them. We like long rows of beets, carrots, parsnips, etc., and don't believe in wasting half the land in useless paths and walks with short rows running crosswise. Long rows are more easily worked and kept clean than short ones, and the labor for the same number of plants in long rows is less than in short ones. We should study economy both on the farm and in the garden. On the field the too frequent turnings consume much time in ploughing, and to some extent this is so in the garden.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Portulacca.—A bed of double portulacca in full bloom is certainly a most dazzling sight. The old-fashioned single portulacca is certainly common in most country gardens; but there need be no prejudice entertained against its use, because it is so common. The rage for novelties does not always result in producing flowers better than some of our old standard favorites. The double portulacca has flowers almost as large as the balsam and petals fully as double as the rose. A single portulacca of scarlet color is of itself a button-hole bouquet. The habit of the plant adapts it very well for bedding purposes. It is much more showy than the verbena, and, like that, is of low, thick, spreading growth. It is always in bloom throughout the summer—indeed, we know of nothing so showy which is so long in bloom; and, if the bed is successful, at midday, when every blossom is fully open, the ground seems literally covered with little roses. An exchange, speaking of the same subject, says: "It is impossible to say too much of these flowers. A bed once planted will sow seed itself year after year, the plants coming up by hundreds and covering the ground. A large proportion of the seeds of the double-flowering sorts will produce double flowers. To give variety to the bed or border, a few seeds of pansy scattered over it will give a pleasing effect and add a striking contrast when the plants come into bloom. Make the flower-bed down flat, cutting out the sods spade deep, and fill in with rich earth. Those round mounds on which so many plant flowers are a nuisance. They dry out so quick in hot weather that, unless constantly watered, plants will die out on them."

Feed from an Acre.—A pair of horses will consume in a year 6 1-2 tons of hay and 270 bushels of oats, their daily ration being 18 pounds of hay and 12 pounds of oats for each. It will take 14 to 16 acres of average land to raise this amount of fodder. A cow will consume 13 pounds of hay and 6 pounds of corn meal daily, equal to 3 1-4 tons of hay and 40 bushels of corn, allowing for toll for grinding it, per year. This require about 4 acres of average land. One acre of good corn land will produce enough grain and stalks to keep a cow during a year. This estimate, which is deduced from practice, accords elsewhere, as gathered from statistics, which prove that eight acres of land are needed to support a horse during a year in Belgium and Holland—countries which, as regards the supply of food, are self-sustaining. There would be no practical difference between the crops mentioned and others that might be chosen, for the reason that more prolific crops require a greater amount to be consumed to yield an equal sustenance, with less prolific, but more nutritious crops. The most economical single crop to raise for feeding animals is corn, when the whole stalks are well cured and properly used.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Keep the Cellar Pure.—How much of sickness is bred in cellars it is not probable can ever be accurately estimated, but there is no doubt that many a mysterious case of typhoid and scarlet fever, rheumatism or ague, may be correctly traced to the malarious effluvia emanating from these neglected corners. Old boxes, bins and barrels, which have contained vegetable matter, meat, fish, etc., need thorough overhauling. It is not that standing in a dark corner they look empty; there may be enough poison left sticking on the side and bottom to effect the health of the household. This work of cleansing is often left to the women and boys of the family. A man had much better leave his work a day to make a thorough examination and purification of the cellar than to be unduly anxious about getting in his crops in extra season. After all garbage is carried out, let the ceilings and walls be faithfully brushed with an old broom; and if this is done once a month the atmosphere will be all the sweeter. Use plenty of lime, and in dry weather keep all the doors and windows open a part of every day. Old tin and wooden ware should not be allowed to stand year after year upon the cellar shelves. If it is not fit to be used throw it away.—*Ohio Far.*

In the pavilion of the ministry of agriculture at Vienna, a floating cannon ball may be seen. Although weighing fifty pounds, it lies like a down feather on a silvery mass, consisting of pure quicksilver from the celebrated mines of Idria. A hundred and fifty cwt. of this metal is exhibited in a large iron cauldron, offering a sight seldom to be met, and on it rests the solid iron ball.

A Hospital for Birds.—The world moves, surely, and charity to the helpless is gradually coming uppermost; but of all the provisions for the needy the newest is an institution for sick pets, in New York, at No. 3 Greene street. It is devoted exclusively to the treatment of sick and maimed dogs and birds and other pets. Although limited as to space it gives accommodation to large numbers of little sufferers. Cages, which line the side of the room, contain canaries with the "pip," canaries afflicted with the asthma and behaving under the infliction very much like human invalids similarly situated, canaries with broken legs, and, in fine, canaries with all the diseases known to their race. Some of the little sufferers have broken wings or legs, which are bandaged or splintered scientifically, and they chirp mournfully when a sudden spasm of pain overcomes them. "It is our dull season," said Mrs. ——. "We haven't many birds under treatment now, but sometimes we have the place full. Some time ago a canary was brought to us that had had one leg eaten off by a rat. Nobody thought it would live, but after a time we brought it round, and it sings now as well as ever. The great difficulty was to teach it to balance itself on one leg instead of two; but after awhile it learnt even that, and now hops around as well as ever. The only thing in which it differs from other birds, is that it is put to bed every night on a napkin laid in the bottom of the cage, instead of roosting."

The Serenade.—That was a very unfortunate affair that happened to young Millicent, of the band, Friday night. He had engaged some of his fellow-members to join him in a serenade to an estimable young lady on Essex street, with whom he was keeping company, and at midnight the party repaired to her residence, with their instruments and music, and a boy to hold the torch. Everything started off well, and the entertainment promised to be as gratifying as the most sanguine could have asked. During the performance of the second piece, a gem from Mozart's collection, the boy, who was leaning against a tree, was so influenced by the harmony, and soothed by the melody, that he unconsciously dropped off into a slumber, and a moment later the torch suddenly swerved, and descended with its blaze of camphene against the back of young Millicent's head, and in a flash ignited the wavy masses of his hair. The others dropped their instruments, and smothered the flame in an instant, but it had done its work. His head was entirely burned over, and he had to be carried home, and the young lady was made so sick by the fumes of burning hair that she was obliged to keep her bed all the next day. It will be a month or more before young Millicent will be able to appear on the street, which will give the torch-boy plenty of time to arrange his earthly affairs.—*Danbury News.*

Illustrious Dunces.—The brilliant Sheridan showed so little capacity as a boy that he was presented to a tutor by his mother with the complimentary accompaniment that he was an incorrigible dunce. Walter Scott was all but a dunce when a boy—always much readier for a "bicker" than apt at his lessons. At the Edinburgh University, Professor Dalzell pronounced upon him the sentence, "Dunce he was, and dunce he would remain." Chatterton was returned upon his mother's hand as "a fool, of whom nothing could be made." Burns was a dull boy, good only at athletic exercises. Goldsmith spoke of himself as a plant that flowered late. Robert Clive was a dunce, if not a reprobate, when a youth; but always full of energy, even in badness. His family, glad to get rid of him, shipped him to Madras, and he lived to lay the foundation of the British power in India. Napoleon and Wellington were both dull boys, not distinguishing themselves in any way at school.—*Smiles' Self Help.*

Sierra Madre Tunnel Company. English capitalists have come forward and subscribed $60,000,000 stock, and work has already commenced on the Sierra Madre Tunnel through the Rocky Mountains. A company has been formed in Colorado, with Col. Heaton as President, for the purpose of tunneling through the Rocky Mountains. By means of this tunnel the company expect to reach all of the one hundred and fifty fissure veins of silver ore, known to exist in the mountains, and if their calculations do not miscarry, their earnings will many times replace the amount invested. It is estimated that the cost of this work *will not exceed* $20,000,000. This looks like business indeed.—*Western World.*

A North Main-street gentleman saw his boy in front of the house throwing a ball in the air, last evening. He hadn't played ball himself for thirty years, and knew nothing of the kind of ball base-ball clubs have introduced in the past few years, but he felt the old spirit rising in him at the memory of former triumphs, and he held up his hands and told his son to "let her slide." She slid. He caught it full and fair, and then dropped it and started into the house, with his eyes full of tears, and his hands pressed under his arms. The youth subsequently informed another boy that he could plainly hear the "old man's" bones snap.—*Danbury News.*

A man in Scott county, Kentucky, has been tried three times for the same murder. First he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, next to two years, and the third time acquitted. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that the chances are that, if they had tried him again, they would have given him a $350 watch and chain.

One of the curiosities of Indiana is a girl whose left foot is ten times larger than the right.

A Visit to the San Francisco Cordage Factory.

It was our privilege a few days since to visit the establishment of the San Francisco Factory. We found the old wooden structure had been removed, and a first-class fire-proof factory erected in its place. Heretofore fire insurance was deemed indispensable at 2½ ₱ cent. Now this expense is saved by the magnificent structure, which is an ornament and a credit to our city. The San Francisco Cordage Company manufactory is located on the Potrero—Tubbs & Co., agents—office, 611 and 613 Front Street. It was established in 1858, but recently enlarged, and extensive and fine improvements made in buildings and machinery, which were completed in the month of April of this year. The new factory building is 209 by 50 feet, two stories high, built of brick and iron and covered with French tile imported from Marseilles. The iron beams and girders for the floors were made by the Phœnix Iron Company of Philadelphia, the rolling mill here not being prepared to make that kind of iron. The building is bolted with iron through and through in the most substantial manner, making it both fire and earthquake-proof. Near the building is their fire-proof Bonded Warehouse, with a capacity of 4,000 bales of hemp. The buildings for the engine, boilers, and machine shop are all fire-proof and substantial. The rope-walk building is 1,700 feet in length, extending over the bay to the wharf, where coal and other material are landed. This company have complete tarring works in a building entirely detached from all others, and are prepared to meet the demand for tarred rope. A working force of 95 hands is employed, all experienced rope-makers. The Superintendent, Mr. Spinney, and some others, have been in the establishment since it started; they came from Boston with the machinery in 1856 to put it into operation. The large amount of new machinery put into their fire-proof building is of the latest and most improved kind, and works to their entire satisfaction. The capacity of this factory is 6,000,000 lbs a year, working 10 hours a day; while the estimated consumption of this entire coast is only 4,500,000 lbs. This company import Manila Hemp largely upon their own account. The market continues quiet. We have no reports from the Alameda Factory, and therefore not advised of its sales. The San Francisco Company's price of Manila Rope and Hay Rope, for invoices of 10,000 lbs. 16c; lots of less than 10,000 lbs. 17c; extra lengths and sizes, 18c.—*Commercial Herald, Aug. 21.*

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SUPPLEMENT.

THE ISSUE OF THE CONTEST.

"SHALL THE PEOPLE OR THE RAILROAD RULE?"

LETTER OF

Hon. EUGENE CASSERLY to Hon. B. F. TUTTLE, of Sonoma County.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUG. 26, 1873.

HON. B. F. TUTTLE,

Dear Sir: I find it impossible for me to be at the Freestone barbecue to-day. I hope it will be a great success—worthy of the cause and of the candidates.

I regret my enforced absence for many reasons, but chiefly because what I have seen of the men of Sonoma gives me a strong desire to meet them face to face, and talk to them of the issues of this canvass.

Among those issues is one which, by common consent, and common action, stands foremost, if not paramount.

THE ISSUE.

It is the issue between the People of the State of California and the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

That issue is—

Shall the people of the State rule the State, or shall a gigantic corporation rule it?

This is the issue,—a most astounding one among the free people of a State of the American Union. Yet there it is,—so gross that you can touch it, and of dimensions so vast as to overshadow the State.

Were all men of one mind with you and me, this issue would surely find at this election a solution that would settle it for many years to come.

If they are not, it is not because any man will dare to say California should become a province of a railroad corporation. No man will proclaim himself for that.

If there is any serious difference of opinion among our people to-day, it is because of two classes of men. One class is of those who so long as they think themselves out of harm's way are blind or insensible to the worst evils in government. The other class is of those who find their private account in being on the side of the great corporation and against the people.

There is hope of the former class. Discussion is waking them up to the truth, and daily more and more of them see "a bright light."

The case of the latter class is pretty nearly hopeless; even though we find them figuring much in conventions and mass meetings where "sentiments" as "noble" as those of the original Joseph Surface himself are resolved or uttered against the railroad monopoly, especially on the dead issues.

Among Democrats who are so from conviction and not merely by accident or in name, there should be neither doubt nor faltering as to the issues of this contest.

A GREAT TRUTH.

"To maintain the rights of the many against the privileges of the few" was one of the great truths in government earliest declared by the Democratic party, and in its best days, under its most illustrious leaders, most faithfully adhered to. It is also one of the finest and most comprehensive. It is the corner-stone of all free government—indeed, of all just government among men. It is Christianity applied in politics. In its grand simplicity it is almost sublime.

Without it our American frame of government is a mockery and a delusion which cannot last, and, indeed, would have no particular reason for existing at all. It covers the present issue completely.

If "to maintain the rights of the many against the privileges of the few," is still a living truth in American institutions and in the hearts of the American people, the contest may be bitter and it may be hard, but its result cannot be doubtful.

THE TASK BEFORE US.

I know what a task is before us. We must not underrate it. Here is this government of ours, in the States and in the Union, resting on one great body of powers, diverse yet in unison, working together in one mighty movement of the highest popular forces civilization has yet produced.

So constituted and so working, we think it—and it is—the strongest government in the world of to-day.

Yet such is the overwhelming might of the body of corporate monopolies in the country, ever ready to band together in what they call self-defense—such the aggressive, lawless energies of this gigantic creation of our own hands—that men have come to think it well nigh invincible, and are brought almost to despair of a remedy through the organic forces of American life.

REMEDIES FOR THE RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

I do not give up to this feeling, though I may not be able to prescribe the specific remedy for a danger so strange, so difficult and so bewildering, in which our institutions, social and political, seem about to be engulfed in a common ruin.

In the power of amendment of our constitutions of government, State and federal, unlimited as to the latter, I see one remedy according to normal methods.

The plenary power of dealing to any extent with the franchises of corporations, wisely reserved by the Constitution of California, may suffice largely, if not wholly, for a cure, by bringing corporations directly under the full power of the State.

Other remedies have been suggested which I can only refer to.

One is, that government should resume its full powers over these railroad corporations. From the earliest dawn of civilization, governments were held by common consent to the duty of making roads for the people, and not less of controlling them; not with a view to pecuniary gain, but for the public good. Future ages will marvel to read that upon the first appearance of the iron highway—the railroad—governments almost everywhere, as if blind to the future of the new invention, abdicated, in favor of private corporations, their function of controlling the new highways in the interests of the people.

By some, the only remedy for this great error is thought to be in the government owning the railroad as it would any other highway, and throwing it open, under proper regulations as to rates, time, speed, etc., to the public, to be used by each person for his own engines or cars, or both. By this plan, the government would own merely the iron highway, and would have nothing to do with the running of trains, except by way of regulation.

If the state governments could agree upon a common system of this kind, one great objection would be obviated, namely, the objection to the further centralization of power in the Federal Government.

I do not know that this plan is the best, and I do not ignore the difficulties, political and practical, that lie in the way.

The problem is too weighty to admit of an off-hand solution.

The one thing clear about it is, that whenever the issue comes upon us,—"shall the railroads control the government or the government control the railroads?"—there will be but one voice from the American people. They are not ready to exchange their present government, with all its faults—most of them the accidents of the time—for a centralized despotism of the consolidated railroad companies of the country. I think they never will be.

Other plans have been suggested, which I have not time now to mention.

SOME REMEDY WILL BE FOUND.

I firmly believe that this great republic of ours is not without the right of self-preservation which belongs to the meanest insect. And as I do not see how the republic can exist if the encroachments of the corporations are to continue, I cannot doubt that American civilization will prove itself equal to the task of dealing with the irresponsible, dangerous forces exerted by corporate monopolies, without seriously disturbing the ordered freedom which is the natural heritage of the American race.

THE EVIL IN CALIFORNIA.

These general considerations as to the startling evils of corporate monopoly, together with more which might be added, refer as much, or more, to the States on the other side of the continent. On this Coast we have a special system, and in this State while we have some disadvantages not found in Eastern Cities, we have some advantages not found there.

Our disadvantages are that we are a community by ourselves, remote, isolated, and at the mercy of a monopoly which controls, with slight exceptions, all the transportation by land and water within the State.

FARES AND FREIGHTS.

The result is, such exactions as are unknown to railroads elsewhere. Railroad men are supposed to have lost the faculty of wondering at anything in the way of railroad wrongs upon the people. Yet even they stare at the aggressions of our California monopoly, and not least at their rates of fare and freight.

Well they may. Where the Central Railroad of New York charges but two cents a mile in currency for passengers, carried at a much higher rate of speed than that on the Central Pacific, and makes large profits, the Central Pacific charges four to eight cents a mile in gold.

In respect to freights, a policy of extortions nearly as gross is maintained. What is worse is the system of discriminations—unjust and oppressive to the last degree,—by which, at this or that place, goods are made cheap or dear, business is given or taken away, a town is built up or pulled down, men are made rich or ruined—at the mere will and pleasure of the company, generally for the personal profit of its managers.

Can there be any abuse more flagitious of the great powers and franchises granted to the company for the public good?

I might fill this letter with the history of the company's exactions. Each new link in its railroad system has been simply another link in the chain which it is ever tightening round the State.

We believe it to be no more than the truth to say that every piece of road it has built or acquired has been the signal for an increase of fares, for fresh exactions and oppressions of the people.

Well-known citizens have assured me that it costs more to transport freight between several important points by rail than it did in the old days of teams.

"Oh! but," say the railroad advocates, "think of the saving of time and the great convenience of transportation by rail."

Why, so we do; and it is for that very thing the people of the United States issued to the company their bonds for over twenty-seven and a half millions of dollars, and allowed them to issue the company's bonds as a first lien for as much more—making in all over fifty-five millions received by the company from the United States or on their credit. This is exclusive of a grant of lands valued at fifteen or twenty millions of dollars, besides subsidies, direct or indirect, in money and lands from the State, or the counties or cities, amounting to at least five or six millions more. The total is seventy-five or eighty millions.

Were these munificent grants to the company made as a perquisite for the private emolument of the managers? Or, were they for the public benefit?

Surely they were not made as an incentive to new exactions upon the people.

OUR ADVANTAGES.

If we labor under disadvantages as compared with other States, we have on the other hand great advantages in our contest with the railroad, for that free, cheap and prompt transportation which is the common right of the people.

In this respect, especially as regards the movement of agricultural and other bulky products, the water course, whether river or canal, is the great regulator of the railroad.

In this State nature has given us two rivers, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, traversing our great California Valley, from end to end. These streams, and the canals—to be under State control—which could be supplied from them, and from the adjacent lakes and streams, might be so used in connection with a judicious system—not too large at first—of narrow gauge railroads, bringing the foothills down to the plains, as to enable the farmers and people of the State to hold the Central Pacific Company in check, and to have the fairest terms for their transportation.

This is one suggestion. There may be engineering or other difficulties in the way. It can do no harm to discuss it. In the end some feasible plan will be discovered.

THE POLICY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The business men of San Francisco should bestir themselves in the endeavor to find and establish the best means of protecting their city, and securing its future. This contest is more theirs than anybody's. It will be a serious—perhaps fatal—error, if they do not so understand it. It is time that San Francisco had an affirmative policy on this great question of transportation which concerns her so nearly.

It must be that a system of interior transportation by water and rail can be devised—at a small expense—which will make her independent of the railroad managers and able to set them at defiance.

What her policy should be, I do not presume to say; but I do repeat that it is high time she had a distinct affirmative policy which would place her in relations with the rest of the State beneficial alike to it and to her.

GREAT REVENUES OF THE COMPANY.

What is the excuse for such exactions? There is none. By the company's own showing in the report for 1873 of its brokers Fisk & Hatch, New York, now before me, its net earnings for 1872 were almost seven and a half millions of dollars, on gross earnings of less than thirteen millions.

If the company's road were hardly paying expenses, or not more than expenses and interest on its debt, its excessive charges would be borne with patience. But with such a net revenue, greater than that of very many States, they are insufferable.

If anything could add to the enormity of such a policy, it is found in the fact that this company which has had so much from the people, and is ever taking or asking more, never willingly pays anything back.

It does not pay its interest to the United States, now over six millions of dollars in arrears.

It is the most unwilling of taxpayers, and goes from court to court to avoid or delay the payment of its taxes. This it does, while the State is paying $105,000 gold coin yearly on the company's bonds. Why should this great corporation so endowed by the State and general government as no corporation was before, seek to cast off on the people its share of the burdens of government?

This great revenue shows also what a false pretence it is to say that the company must interfere in politics to protect itself.

THE ISSUES IN THE LEGISLATURE—BREAKING OF PLEDGES.

Under these exactions all interests suffer alike,—farming, mining, manufacturing, mercantile—and the State languishes. They must cease if it takes the whole legislative authority of the State to make them cease.

The power is undoubted, and it is sufficient. What men will do in the legislature in respect of each and all the issues between the people and the railroad company, is just where the stress of the battle lies. To be sound on dead issues is very little to the purpose. Yet how many men will attempt thus to satisfy their obligations to their constituents? It is not the dead dog, but the living one that needs killing.

There are many issues—all of them more or less important. To be true on a minor one, and false on a great one, is to be false in the substance.

The people must be sure of the men they send to the legislature,—sure of them as men who will stand firm and true under any pressure brought to bear upon them.

The shameful betrayal of pledges of late years given by members of the legislature is a warning to the people.

PLEDGES AND PLATFORMS.

Of pledges and platforms excellent in tone, we have a great plenty in this canvass. Of themselves they amount to little or nothing. Platforms are too often treated by public men as made to step off from as soon as possible. The man is the best pledge. The people everywhere must be in dead earnest, and must make their candidates know that they are.

We want a new departure in regard to this whole business of promises and pledges. Now is a good time to begin. The easy recklessness with which men make promises and pledges, express or implied, without the least intention of keeping them, is one of the most alarming signs of political profligacy. Every public man should be made to understand that pledges, implied or express, on the faith of which he runs and is elected, bind his honor as a man, and that to break them is an infamy which should exclude him from decent society.

LOOK TO THE SENATE.

The struggle will be for the Senate. Give the Railroad the Senate and it will defeat all legislation that it chooses to consider injurious—that is, all legislation which compels it to fulfill its obligations to the people, express and implied.

No fair or sensible man would seek to oppress the company, or to impair its resources. It would be a wrong to the State as well as to the company. What we demand is, that the company shall do right by the people. To do right, it must reduce its charges as far as is reasonable, in view of its large net income, as shown by its own authority.

Who does not remember the general rejoicing on the completion of the Central road and the great personal good-will of the people toward its managers?

Why is it that all that is so changed? The fault is with the managers themselves.

It is nonsense, or worse, to pretend, as the Railroad advocates pretend, that the movement of the people is prompted by enmity to the Railroad as such. The people have been but too slow to move. They have moved at last only in self-defense, against the aggressions of the Railroad.

They do not wish now to hurt the Railroad. They know that would be to hurt themselves. Californians have too much practical sense not to know the value of railroads, managed in a proper spirit. They know that the roads of a country are the measure of its civilization. They know also that the railroad is an essential adjunct of modern civilization.

Their wish, nay, their resolve, is to bring it back to usefulness, by making it do its plain duty in obedience to the law of its being. They mean to regulate, not to injure the Railroad, much less to destroy it. The people, with entire unanimity, would very much prefer to have this gigantic company work together with them in harmony for the general good.

They know that the Railroad, like fire, is a good servant but a bad master. They want it as a servant faithful to its duties. They will not have it for a master, on any terms. That is all there is of it. Who will say nay to this?

INTERMEDDLING IN GOVERNMENT.

The second count in the great indictment against the Railroad is its constant intermeddling in the government of the State, in all its departments. This is the most serious charge of all.

Its system of extortionate charges and oppressive discriminations impairs the means and business of the people. Yet this is merely a money question. The injury is one which the State can in time repair.

The injury caused by the intermeddling of the Railroad in the politics and in government is a far more serious matter. Its effects are much more evil and more lasting.

The company seems to have a settled systematic policy on this subject—in carrying out which it has seized the machinery of government, and then the administration of it in the State, in the County, in the City, in the Town. Neither in the primary election nor in the election of the candidates are the people allowed to govern themselves. After the candidates are elected they are not allowed to represent the people.

The company intrudes its power everywhere into the government.

THE THIRD PARTY IN POLITICS.

The Company aims to be and it is a third party in the politics of the State, holding the balance of power between the Democratic and the Republican parties, and controlling or seeking to control at will, each or both of them.

This third party has the usual attributes of a political party,—the same apparatus and appliances. Its has its leaders, its managers, its editors, its orators, its adherents. It selects, these from both parties, but mostly from the party in the majority. Whether they call themselves Republicans or Democrats, and however they divide or contend on party issues, they move as one man in the cause of the Railroad against the people. To that cause they give their first allegiance. For it, they are ready to betray their party, Democratic or Republican, to the opposite party as the Railroad managers shall order,—or to betray both to the common enemy. Whenever the Railroad comes into the fight, they cease to be party men, and with the party uniforms on their backs, they break ranks, and desert to the banner which is more to them than the Democratic banner or the Republican banner, though it is a banner unknown to patriotism or to party, and which bears upon it simply the cabalistic letters, "C. P. R. R."

We hear much of the tyranny of party. It is freedom compared to the tyranny of the Railroad and its party. Let any leader of opinion, any representative of the people, faithful to them and to his public trust, dare to put a curb on the monopoly, or to resist any one of its many demands,—be the demand ever so exorbitant, or the path of his duty ever so clear,—though with his back to the wall he fights in sheer defense of his people, their rights and property,—it is all one.

He is to be crushed out, whether in the Democratic or in the Republican party, as a fitting punishment for his treason, and as a warning to offenders against the Majesty of the Great Monopoly of the Pacific Coast.

Whether this shall be in any given case, depends upon the people themselves.

A CONSPIRACY.

In the present contest it has set on foot throughout the State a deliberate systematic conspiracy to defeat the known will of the people.

These practices threaten all good government and all popular rights. There must be an end made of them, and that soon—if necessary by the most stringent legislation.

It is time that this intermeddling in politics by the railroad should cease. It is utterly unwarrantable. It has done nothing but mischief to our State. It has disturbed all permanent interests, by producing a feeling of insecurity and uncertainty, that has been of serious injury to California. The attempt of the railroad to get Goat Island did more injury by unsettling all security in business, and all property values in San Francisco, than the company can repair in ten years of well doing.

How long is this unhealthy turmoil to continue?

Why should the insatiable greed of a great corporation, already swollen with public gifts, be suffered to vex the State, and to affright her chief city with fear of change, threatening to leave her wharves deserted, to paralyze her labor, and to make the homesteads of her thousands of working people almost worthless in their hands?

We have had too much of this. We cannot endure it any longer. It must be brought to an end.

We must and will have good government and peace and security in our possessions, in our business, in our future.

We cannot sacrifice everything that makes life worth living, because a great corporation knows no limits to its greed of gain or to its lust of power, for the sake of gain.

WAR UPON LABOR.

Among the greatest of the sins of the Railroad managers against us is their studied and persistent effort for years to establish here the Chinaman as a permanent element of our labor, and thus to keep it cheap, and otherwise to oppress and degrade it. With his eyes on their Credit Mobilier and the great revenues of their road, the working man of the State may well exclaim: "Why will you not let us alone? Why war upon us and our labor, and seek to degrade us to the wretched level of the Asiatic coolie?"

THE PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE OF THE ISSUE.

If we are right in supposing that the issue now forced upon us, is—

"Shall the people rule California, or shall the railroad rule it?"—

It is difficult to exaggerate the momentous importance of this contest.

To say nothing of other questions, it involves the control of the State for the next eight or ten years, under the apportionment to be made by the next legislature.

In its presence how petty seem all selfish or merely personal interests or aspirations!

The cause is far beyond any man; and whatever man falls or fails in this contest, the cause must triumph. Its defeat is the defeat of the people. Its triumph is theirs.

For myself, I can say with unaffected sincerity that I put the cause always and everywhere first and foremost, as my friends well know. Their wishes and hopes, or my own—if any I have—compared to the cause, are as dust in the balance.

If any man can be found who will better represent the cause than I can, I hope he will be chosen, and not I.

Better,—yes, a thousand times better,—that one man should fail and the cause triumph, than that one man should triumph and the cause in anywise suffer.

THE RESULT IS WITH THE PEOPLE.

The destiny of a free people is always in their own hands. Could I believe that the American people were as much corrupted by the inordinate pursuit of wealth and of mere material progress, as some believe them to be, I would as they do, almost despair of the Republic.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

I do not so believe. I do not so despair. I do not believe—I will never believe, until I see it—that anywhere in this free country, and least of all in this land of our love and hope—this California of ours, blest with every natural gift, the final seat of American civilization, bounding upon a greater Mediterranean, looking out upon a larger future, than any other that history ever knew or hoped,—a race like ours can meanly fall down in base idolatry before the golden calf of a great corporation.

If such a thing should be, we had better sign ourselves over by indenture as the chattels of the Railroad monopoly, and give up talking of ourselves as Democrats or Republicans, or free men, forevermore.

I have written this letter in much haste amid frequent interruptions. This must be my apology for its many imperfections.

Your friend,

E. CASSERLY.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE ISSUE OF THE CONTEST.

"SHALL THE PEOPLE OR THE RAILROAD RULE?"

LETTER OF

HON. EUGENE CASSERLY TO HON. B. F. TOTTLE, of Sonoma County.